PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,427—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
11th Mar.	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	13th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	11th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	31st March 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fieschi	28th April ,,

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITE COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
R. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 362	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going v/a Genoa and returning v/a Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th March, at 9 a.m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porbunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 7th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,144	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Rates Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	4,159	,, ,,
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Passevich	4,766	,, ,,
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	,, 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th ,, 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Kara...

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 486, Saloon Rs. 693
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BISCOLO, Proprietor.

CIGARETTES
MADE FROM
FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50.....At Rs. 5-10 p.M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10..... ,, 5-0 ,,
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10..... ,, 3-8 ,,

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers.
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.
ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDING

SERVED DAILY
FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS
FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.
PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSOHN'S "ST. PAUL,"

TOWN HALL,

TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH, AT 9·30 P.M.

SOLOISTS:

Mrs. BOLLAM, Miss VINING, Mrs. MACBETH. | Mr. W. PHILLIPS, Mr. G. F. HILL.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 4th March, 1905.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-charge, Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 o'clock noon, on 27th March, 1905, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE STORES by PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing from 1st April, 1905.

II. Conditions of the contract are that the Stores are to be removed from the Arsenal and a receipt given for them before the Auction takes place. Government transport and labor will be provided to take the Stores to the Castle Park, where the sales should be held.

III. Forms of Tenders can be obtained daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 8th to 25th March, 1905, on payment of one rupee per set.

IV. Any further information required will be given at the Arsenal by the undersigned.

C. G. OLDFIELD, Major, R. A.
Ordnance Officer-in-charge.

Bombay, Arsenal, 2 March, 1905.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the estate of PATRICK JOSEPH CORBETT late of Bombay European Inhabitant deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 20th day of September, 1904, and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted on the 23rd day of February, 1905, to JOHN BOSWELL CHAPMAN and ROBERT JACKSON KENT the duly constituted attorneys of MARTIN CORBETT the father of the abovenamed deceased are required to send in their claims to the undersigned at their office at 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the administrators will hand over the assets of the said estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said administrators.—Dated this 6th day of March 1905.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Attorneys for the administrators of the estate of the late PATRICK JOSEPH CORBETT.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club, on Wednesday, the 8th March, 1905, at 6 p. m.

WALTER LANG, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 6th February, 1905.

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11th MARCH, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 6th March, 1905.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1905.

ESTATE OF ADOLF SCHLESINGER DECEASED.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the late ADOLF SCHLESINGER, formerly a merchant trading in India who died at Heia, in Vienna, in Austro-Hungary, on the 17th day of March, 1903 are requested to send in their CLAIMS, with in one month from THIS DATE to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Solicitors for the Administrator, at the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received Notice and no Claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to pay the Administrator the amount due to the Estate.—Dated this 18th day of February 1905.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for JOHN CUTHBERT GRENSIDE BOWEN Administrator in Bombay of the Estate of ADOLF SCHLESINGER, deceased.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 15 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 135 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, will be held at its Registered Office No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the sixth day of March, 1905, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for passing the two Resolutions, copy whereof has been forwarded to the Shareholders.

Should the Resolution II (as to the alteration of the Articles of Association of the Company), be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be subsequently convened.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th day of February, 1905.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL, Acting Manager

Esplanade, Road Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

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to
Joosub Haji Abdoola and others.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 6th instant at 2 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagors hereinafter referred to all the stock-in-trade, consisting of silk various kinds of cloths, embroidery furniture, and effects now lying in the shop carried on at Bhai Bazar Street, No. 67, 69, Mandvi under the name of Dewchand Meghji & Co., and mortgaged to the said mortgagees by the said Shah Dewchand Meghji Shah Govindji Bhojraj and Vachraj Calidas, trading under the name of Shah Dewchand Meghji & Co.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, &c., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

Tannery to Bombay Luggage ticket No 2-3 One box containing about 17 gross rubber balloons and 2 kerosine lamps, belongs to Kallidas Hunsraj.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th March, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of Mr. F. Ellis consisting of iron cots almyrah, dining round, dressing and writing tables, chairs mestaffe, chest-of-drawers, cupboards,

1 ebonized square piano by R. Lipp and Sons, Stuttgart.
1 square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 case stillinery consisting of muslins, brocades, chiffon laces, trimmings, gold braids, silk velvets, table covers, table cloths, lady's hose etc.

On account of the underwriters.

M A M S—2 Bales native account book paper damaged by fire and water.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycle by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light dog cart.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 English rubber-tyred victoria with bay Arab horse and harness.

One account of the conserned—
1 Beeston Humber X framed gent's bicycle.
And any othe carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Pearse and Co. in the studio of Messrs. A. M. Cameron and Co. changing premises the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, such as dining table chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, gilt pier glasses, Cabinets, almirahs cupboards, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables carpets, lamps, glassware, crockery and plated ware, Premier race gent's bicycle coir matting etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the sole executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Dear Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public auction at the Old Secretariat Building (Ground Floor), Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., the following: consisting of rich glassware superior porcelain dinner, dessert and breakfast services, superior electro-plated ware in various designs, cases of mother-of-pearl fruit and fish knives and forks, rich cut glass gasc chandeliers and globe lamps, Milner's fire-proof safe on stand, brass double bedstead, platform made by Benjamin, silk satin mattresses, rich velvet door curtains, superior large oil paintings in massive gilt frames by Langlois large weighing chair, engravings, cupboards, tables, porcelain jardiniers, &c., also 1 rubber-tyred brake and 1 dogcart.

1 English-built ball bearing bicycle rubber-tyred mail phaeton.
1 bicycle rubber-tyred mail phaeton by John Carr and Co.
1 English bicycle rubber-tyred park phaeton by Falkner.
1 bicycle rubber-tyred cabriolette
1 very fast and showy Arab pony "Faithful."
1 thorough-bred valer horse "Antelope."
1 showy dark water pony "Nigger."
1 country-bred chesnut mare.
1 railway saloon carriage (to be seen at the Victoria Terminus Station.)
A sale in the compound of the old Secretariat Building—
A large quantity of rafter planks bamboos, &c.
Catalogues, will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 6th March 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 24, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. Menesse and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 8th inst. at 3 p. m. at the Mazagon Mills, Sewree, on account of the concerned &c.,

A very large quantity of Cotton damaged by fire and water being the salvage of about 200 Bales of Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 114 BALES RANPUR COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 13th March, 1905, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the paths of Messrs. Broul, and Co., and by their order and on account and at the risk of Mr. Maulal Khetsal, of Sanand, the following bales of cotton:—

M. K.—54 F. P. bales of Ranpur cotton.
H. K.—20 F. P. bales of Ranpur cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 6th March, 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1905, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish market Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fruit and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not allowed, either in lines or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets,

BONY ENLARGEMENTS, CALLOSITIES, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION
OR CURB BOTTLE,
(HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION.)
A NON-BLEMISHING SPECIFIC FOR CURBS, SPLINTS, SPAVINS, DEEP-SEATED LAMENESS, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION or Curb Bottle, is unapproached by any known remedy in its power over deep-seated Lameness, and abnormal Bony Growth or Deposit, such as Curb, Spavin, Splint, Side-bone, or similar exostoses, so that it is essentially the Remedy for such cases as are usually treated by firing. Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 5-0.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

AT THE . . . .
"TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.

FROM 7 A.M. TO 7 P.M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)..... Rs. 3-8
BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto ..... „ 30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN

FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.

THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.

Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING—

The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.

Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXCHANGE STERLING
TABLE.

NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

ANTI-CONSTIPATION
PILLS.
A GENTLE AND
PROMPT LAXATIVE.

They are simple, safe, reliable, and will relieve those diseases resulting from a disordered liver, such as bilious sick headache, heartburn, &c.

DOSE :—One Pill 3 times a day after food or two Pills at bed time.

8 annas per bottle of 25.

PREPARED BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 3.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 15-16	= — 5-16
2½ do. Rentes	£109 1-4	= unchanged
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 5-8	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 5-16	= do
2 months hence	27	= do
Spot in New York	59 1-4	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·21 1-2	= do
Berlin „	20·49 1-4	= do
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= + 1-8
„ „ „ Fine Trade Bills'	2 1-4 per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
	2 7-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 7-8 per cent	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta Rs. 8,10,000 @ 1-4 1-32
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 5d buyers
WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 7-8 sellers tone easier
White Karachi 31 sellers tone easier
Red Karachi 30 1-4 sellers tone easier
LINSEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 40 sellers tone steady
Brown 37 1-2 buyers tone steady
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 3-4 sellers tone steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3-4 + 1-8

Arrivals steamers Istria, Nordfarer, James Brand, Neufels, Beethoven.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 240,000
Gold do	£ 60,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 Spot 4·10 — 4 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Imports 9,000 Futures closed steady.

Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May	
3·97	4·00	
—1	—1	
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·01	4·03	4·03
—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov**
4·04	4·05	4·05
—1	—1	—1
	Nov-Dec.	
	4·06	
	—1	

Receipts at U S Ports	22,000 bales
Do. last year	14,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
Do. do Continent	2,000 „

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·75 unchg'
Futures, month of March	7·29 + 06 *
Do. do. July	7.33 + 04 *

* Advanced owing to bull support and short covering

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 3-16 —1-16
Futures, month of June	7·21 + 15
Do. do. Sept.	7·29 + 05
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 3rd March, 1905 :—

Cotton	20,373 bales.
Wheat	10,643 cwts.
Linseed	29,351 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,492 „
Gingellyseed	2,333 „
Poppyseed	765 „
Groundnuts	1,436 „
Castorseed	1,008 „
Rice	74,938 „
Myrabollams	702 „
Cottonseed	12,012 „
Mowrasced	60 „
Grain	1,642 „
Joowar	5,933 „
Maize	nil

The local markets are closed for the Maha Shivaratri holiday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.	
Spirits	quiet
Good Shownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	firme
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 15-16
2½ per cent Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 5-8
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S, GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Annatto Seed. The small supplies reported in our last issue have moved into consumption at 5d per lb. the market value at the present time.

Beeswax.—The market is firm. There has been a moderate enquiry for East India yellow at £5-17-6 to £3 per cwt, and white Calcutta has been sold at £7-10 to £7-12-6. We have buyers for both qualities and shall be pleased to receive Shippers' Consignments, which will be sold to the utmost advantage.

Chinchona Bark—The second monthly sales held this week contain about 1214 bales, 124 Ceylon, 160 Java, 512 East Indian, and 393 yellow Bolivian. There was a fair demand about 900 packages found buyers at steady rates, the unit limit being 1 32-d. East Indian 512 bales offered and 312 sold. Succirabra natural stem chips and shavings at 2 1-2d, Officinalis natural stem chips at 2 3-4d to 3 5-8d, good stem and shavings at 5d, ordinary to good root at 2 5-8d, to 4 7-8d, and fair quill at 5 1-2d. Ceylon 124 packages offered and 30 bales sold. Red natural stem chips at 2 1-2d per lb.

Copra.—Sellers have been more disposed to operate during the week sales have been made at £18-2-6 with buyers, now not above £18 for February-April shipment.

Ginger.—The market remains very dull indeed. In public sales the moderate supply of 520 bags 100 baskets and 54 cases of Cochin and Calicut was offered and 319 bags sold partly without reserve. Native cut medium at 32, and small and medium at 38 also Calicut fair brown rough at 18, and washed rough common lean and wormy at 14 mouldy and wormy at 13 per cwt.

Indigo.—Business really is quiet. Calcutta is reported firm and the Gulfs and Suez continue the largest Buyers. These markets are taking the common qualities, so that with very little coming from Madras or Guatemala, we are likely to have a scarcity here. To-day's quotations are :—February to June 2 5 1-2, on the spot we quote Bengal middling to good violet 3 to 3 2, consuming middling to good 2 3 to 3 10, ordinary to middling 2 2 to 2 6, Oudes middling to fine 1 9 to 2 2 middling to good Kurpah 1 6 to 2, low ordinary 1 to 1 4, middling to good Madras 1 6 per lb.

Ivory.—The next sales take place on the 18th of March The first sales of the year went off with admirable competition for all descriptions, and highter rates were paid. We record the following advances :—Large and medium tusks £2 to £4, even defective sold keenly at a very bare margin between the sound. Hard £2 to £5, Billiard Ball pieces £5, small sizes £5 to £8, Bagatelle points £3 to £5, cut point, £5 cut hollows soft £1 to £2, hard £2 to £3, Billiard Ball scrievelloes £5 to £8, Bagatelle scrivelloes £2 to £3 Scrivelloes £2 to £3, Billiard Ball pieces reached £130 per cwt, We quote to-day :—Tusks 30-130lbs £52 to £75, Bangles 13-28 soft cracked £48 10s to £60 10s, hard 50-139 £50 10s to £77, 60-120 lbs cracked £57 10, to £58 10 Billard Ball scrivelloes 10-28 lbs 2 1-4 to 3 1-8 dia : £54 to £80 10, 13-21 lbs 2 1-2 to 3 1-8 slightly cracked £57 to £80 10d., Bagatelle scrivelloes 8-9 lbs soft £46 10d, to £50 10d., common scrivelloes 5-7 lbs £28 to £39 10d., 2-12 slightly defective £34 to 41. Billiard Ball pieces 2 1-4 to 3 1-8 dia : £72 to £ 30 2 1-4. tom 2 7 8 slightly defective £39 to £108 10. Bagatelle points 4-6 lbs £48 to £61, cut points with balls 4-7 lbs slightly cracked to good fine £48 to £61, hard £65 to £66 10., mixed points 3-7 lbs defective £42 10. to £53, small points 3-5 lbs soft defective to sound £39 10d, to £48, cut hollows 2-15 lbs £32 10d. to £55 10., hard 6-11 lbs £31 to £41 10.

Kapoc A good demand exists at prices ranging from 2 1-2d, to 5d. per lb according to quality. We are in a position to give reliable shippers orders for prompt shipment if guaranteed over-land samples are suitable

Lemon Grass Oil. The market is very quiet. Spot is quoted at 8d. per ounce nominally.

Pepper. The market is very dull to arrive. Tellicherry is worth 49d. 6s. c. i. f. In public sales 170 bags of Alleppy were offered and 100 bags sold, fair at 5 1-4d to 5 3-8d. Of 193 bags of Tellicherry offered 53 bags 'Damages" sold at 5 1-8d. to 5 1-4d. The remainder, fair, was bought in at 5 1-2d. the value is 5 3-8d.

Tortoiseshell.—The next sale take place on the 10th of March. On the last occasion there was a good demand for all descriptions under the heading of Bombay and Zanzibar there were 2,233 lbs. catalogued. The greater part sold—selected heavy reddish at 38, small to bold sorts 24 to 25, pickings slightly defective 17 6, to 19 ordinary to fair 8 to 14 6., pickings rough scabby and defective 4 6, to 6 6., hoof 5 to 10, yellow belly 10 to 15 per lb.

Tea.—This week the sales of Indian totalled 42,000 packages. There was again a good demand for the finer descriptions of tea, which sold at full rates. Where an improvement in quality was seen it was paid for by a suitable advance. There was, however, a hesitating market for common to medium grades which went off rather slowly, evincing a staggering tendency throughout. The best averages this week were :—Assam-Kobong 1 3-4, Beheating, Hattially and Kharjan 11 1-2d., Kilika 11 1 4d. Itakhoolie and Lattakoojan 11d. Kapjan 10 1-d. Darjeeling Margarette's hope 1-6, Jungpura 1-2 1-2d, Tingling 1 1-1, Dooars Jiti 7d, Buxa Chaolni and Nagasarie 6 3-4d. Nilgiris Kodanaad 6 3-4d, South Wyand Arapetta 5 1-4 d. Travancore Manaar 6 1-2d,

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th Feb. 1905 as compared with the statement of 21th Feb, 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 14. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 21. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,35,00,000 0 0	1,32,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,39,43,572 14 0	1,43,66,762 3 11
Other Deposits, &c.	10,65,34,561 10 6	10,72,35,233 8 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,9 ,489 9 9	5,97,512 12 1
Sundries	21,94,079 10 5	22,85,003 1 6
Rs.	15,64,79,783 12 8	15,76,85,872 10 5
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,01,51,873 14 4	1,07,26,805 11 4
Other authorised Investment	20,38,887 11 10	21,67,987 11 10
Loans on Hoyt and other authorized Securities	3,34,69,239 5 5	3,32,55,546 13 6
Accounts of Credit on do.	7,19,35,572 2 1	7,30,47,546 9 4
Bills discounted &c	3,54,64,386 11 3	3,72,74,131 14 10
Balances wite other Banks	13,40,331 10 4	12,73,084 13 6
Bullions	832 2 9	1458 4 2
Dead Stock	18,63,470 9 4	18,06,136 12 9
Stamps	13,701 1 7	14,100 12 7
Saddries	14,13,861 10 0	14,33,523 4 9
	11,36,43,662 14 11	11,68,81,030 10 5
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,29,31,053 11 9	2,35,74,10) 9 9
Do. at Branches	1,98,53,067 2 0	1,72,50,041 6 3
Rs.	15,64,79,783 12 8	15,76,85,872 10 5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	16,89,770	Increase
Do. at Branches	13,66,648	Decrease
Other Deposits	7,01,973	Increase
Post Bills	9,927	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bnk's Investments	6,91,912	Increase
Loans	2,13,023	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	11,12,574	Increase
Mercantile Bills	17,59,745	Do
Cash at Head Office	5,71,747	Do
Cash Branches	26,03,026	Decrease

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

The final general memorandum on the Bengal rice crop of the season 1904-1905, states :—

The final report on the rice-crop of Bengal contained in the second memorandum issued on the 19th December 1904, showed the area sown to be 37·9 million acres which is about equal to the average though 8 per cent greater than in the previous year and the estimated yield of 332 million cwt to be 5 per cent larger than in 1903, but 3 per cent below the average. Sowings in the raiyatwari villages of Madras have increased by 522,000 acres during December and January, and further sowings amounting to 934,000 acres are expected, raising the total to 6·8 million acres which is 12 per cent. below the acreage of the previous crop. The outturn per acre estimated at only 73 per cent of the normal, as the crop has, withered in parts from want of rain. The gross outturn on this basis is 25 per cent, less than in 1904 and about half as much below the average. In Burma with the addition of 30,000 acres since November, making the total 6 3-4 million acres, the record area of 1904 has been exceeded by 9,000 acres. The yield, however, which is estimated at 94 per cent. of the normal, is not so good as in that year, the gross outturn of 60 3-4 million cwt having fallen by 3 2-3 million cwt, and the surplus of cargo rice available for export being 2·3 million tons compared with 2·6 million tons estimated last year.

A MEMORANDUM issued by the Director of Agriculture in the U. P. Provinces estimates a 50 to 75 per cent wheat crop in Meerut, Rohilkund and the Eastern districts. Over the rest of the Province the damage done by the frosts of early February has reduced the prospect to 25 to 40 percent of a normal crop—and this when in a couple of months it would have seemed safe to reckon on a figure of 100 for the Provinces as a whole. The oilseeds crop has deteriorated eqully from the cold and the clouds, and is now reckoned by Mr. Moreland at from 25 to 40 per cent of the normal outturn.

SILK bed clothes are the latest fad in high society in London. Of course, only very rich people can afford to indulge in the luxury of silk sheets, which cost anything from 15 to 50 guineas a pair, according to the amount of embroidery on them. Silk bed-clothing has been recommended by several doctors on account of its warmth and lightness. The first orders for silk bed-clothes all specified black silk, but the fashion quickly turned to white. Now, however there are signs of yet another change, and with the last month or two tinted sheets to match the prevailing colour in the room have been specially ordered.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers ever, where.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SANDERS—WOOD—March 3, at St Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev H. Foote, M.A., Captain W. Orpen Sanders R. A., to Mabel, widow of A. C. Wood, Duke of Wellington's Regiment and daughter of the late Duncan McLauchlan Slater F.I.A, of Bombay.

POONA.

DEATH.

WINSOR—March 7, The Rev R. Winsor, of the American Marathi Mission at Poona, aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—February 8, At Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Captain Lyall Grant, R. A., of a son.
HIGH—March 2, On Thursday, at 31-3, Judge's Court Road, Allpore, the wife of G Hatch, of a son
PEPPE—Feb 21, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, the wife of A T Peppe, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURKE—Feb 23, at her residence, 91, Durrand Road, Cantt Umballa, of Brights Disease, Sarah the beloved wife of Mr A W Burke, aged 55 years.
CARLYLE—Feb 26, At Benares, Ellen Margaret, relict of the late A. C. Carlyle, Archaeological Survey of India, and daughter of the late James Mackenzie, Hon Hudson's Bay Co, Quebec

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

LAUDER—Feb 8, James Edward Lauder, of the Postal Department, (Bengal), aged 31 years—R I P
MEYER—Feb 25, At Brighton, Hilda Evelyn, the beloved daughter of Hermann and Evelyn Meyer.

PECTORAL
COUGH SYRUP.

An efficient and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, &c. Its effects are immediate in dissolving and expelling the congealed Phlegm.

DIRECTIONS,
One or two tea-spoonfuls every 3 or 4 hours.
Re 1 per bottle.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 11-58m., Low water, 5-45m. 5-35a.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis Marryat Cup.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR PRIZE.—Mr. A. J. Dubash, B. A., has been declared to be the successful candidate for the Justice Chandavarkar prize essay on Tennyson, for which a competitive examination was held under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood.

MR. W. L. HARVEY.—A private dinner will be given by some of the Municipal Councillors, at the Freemason's Hall on Wednesday night to Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, before he leaves Bombay to take charge of his new appointment under the Government of India.

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.—We learn that a public meeting of the inhabitants, to be called by the Sheriff, will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 21st inst., under the presidency of H. E. the Governor, to consider what steps should be adopted with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. J. N. Tata.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of February, the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,035. Among them the number of new admissions was 305, classified as stated below :—Men 98, women 100, children 107, total 305. The average daily attendance was 58.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.—It is stated that Pundit Bisson Narayandas has been selected as the representative of the United Provinces on the Congress deputation that is to proceed to England at the time of the next General Election. A fund has been raised in the Provinces to assist in the object of the deputation, to which a fairly large sum has been subscribed.

KABULI RAIDERS IN AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent states that the Kabuli badmashis have become very troublesome in Ahmedabad. Not only do they look properly, but inflict serious bodily injuries on those who oppose them. While they were looting the house of one Hargovan Ghanchi, the owner opposed them, but was killed by the miscreants, three of whom have been arrested by the police.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of February, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,102. Among them the number of new admissions was 866 classified as stated below :—Hindoos 669, Mussalmans 133, Parsees 6, other castes 28, total 866. The average daily attendance was 77.

EXECUTION AT THE COMMON PRISON.—Bhura Kalia, a Hindoo barber, who was sentenced to death by the hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, for the murder of a woman named Kumlabai, at Null Bazaar on the 6th December last, will be executed on the gallows within the precincts of H. M's. Common Prison on Wednesday the 8th instant.

BAND AT APOLLO BUNDER.—A Band will play at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant to-day during dinner hours :—

March	Under the Double Eagle, Wagner
Overture	La Boite D'Or ..... E Bresgant
Valse	Ange Io Mio ..... Pecarine
Selection	A Runaway Girl ..... Goodfrey
Mazurka	Claudine En Soiree ..... Paul
Valse	Frou Frou ..... Chutan
Cake Walk	Smoky Mokes ..... Holzmann
Galop	Always Joyful ..... J Hecker

THE MUSJID BUNDER ROAD MURDER.—At the morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquest regarding the death of Amrutabai, a Hindu woman, aged forty, who was alleged to have been murdered by one Jeeva Jetha, a goldsmith, on the 26th February last, in a house at Musjid Bunder Road. It was alleged that the accused, who was on very intimate terms with the woman, stabbed her with a large knife in a fit of jealously inflicting injuries on her stomach and chest which resulted in death almost on the spot. After further evidence was recorded, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Jeeva Jetha.

A MIDNIGHT VISITOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazgon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Fish charged Baboo Manuel, a Native Christian, with house trespass in that the accused entered the house of Luximon Bapoo, a Hindu, residing at Dongree. The evidence showed that on Friday midnight, while the complainant and his wife were asleep, the accused entered the room and attempted to remove a neck ornament from the woman's person. She woke up and called her husband, but when the latter got up, the accused made his escape leaving behind him his cap and stick. As the accused was in the habit of visiting the house, the complainant at once identified him by the articles left behind by him. He was subsequently arrested by the police. The accused pleaded drunkenness. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. AND MRS. J. N. GRAHAM.—A large number of the friends and constituents of Mr. J. N. Graham of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., met at the Apollo Bunder on Saturday to wish him and Mrs. Graham "bon voyage" by that day's mail steamer. Among those present were Messrs. W. E. Crum, N. F. Paton Girdhanlal Chhotabhoy, Chaturbhooj Sewjee, Haji Ismail, Framjee Dadabhoy Lalkaka, Hormusjee Framjee Boyce, J. Rozario, Mawjee Haji Adamjee, Abdulla Ababkhoy, Salemahomed Dharamsey, Ismail Sewjee, Sunderjee Damodhardas, Vallabhdas Chaturbhooj Sewjee, Dinanath Mohanlal Mehta, Cursetjee Eduljee. Mr. and Mrs. Graham arrived at the Bunder about midday and] engaged in agreeable conversation with some of those present. With presents of garlands and bouquets of flowers and amidst the cheers of those present they left for the mail boat about 1 o'clock.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—This Club had a very interesting cycle ride to the Hot Water Springs at Vajrabai situated 22 miles from Kallian. A party of about 20 members started from the Victoria Terminus by the Poona Passenger on the 25th ultimo at 3-45 p. m. After reaching Kallian, they rode over on their machines to Bhimdi, a distance of six miles, where they halted for the night. The party started from Bhimdi on Sunday morning at 5-45 and arrived at the Vajrabai Temple at 9-30 a.m. covering a distance of sixteen miles. They then walked over to the Hot Water Springs which are situated about half mile away. There are about a dozen springs of hot water of varying temperatures, the hollows where the water accumulates have been walled over with stone. The whole party took a bath in a group of three of these reservoirs, the waters of which though only separated by walls about a foot broad, were found to be of various temperature—one very hot, the next fairly warm and the third luke warm. The water of the rivulet which flows immediately near these springs is quite cold. The party started again on their return journey at 3 p. m. They had to travel over a bad road near Vajrabai for a distance of four miles where the dust was nearly ankle deep—rather trying for cycling and side slips could be avoided only with great caution. The journey was retarded owing to several accidents to the machines over the rest of the road to Bhimdi and Kallian where they arrived at 8 p. m., and thence they took the train to Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The final events in connection with the Annual Sports of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association were gone through on Saturday afternoon on the Marine Lines Maidan. There was a large number of spectators interested and the programme was in every way attractive. The following are the results :—

120 Yds. Hurdles-Heat. Mahomed Umer, Anjuman-i-Islam, 1 ; W. Underwood John Connon School, 2 ; Heat 2, D. Mehta, New High School, 1 ; A. Rahim, Fort & Proprietary H. S. 2 ; Heat 3, H. Setna, Fort & Proprietary H. S, 1 ; J. Bam, New High School, 2 Heat 4, J. Khodaeji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy H. S. 1 ; E. Teery D'Souza, St. Mary's, 2.

Final, J. Bam, New High School, 1 ; H. Setna, Fort & Proprietary H. S. 2 ; Mahomed Umer, Anjuman-i-Islam, 3. Time 19 secs.

120 Yds. Hurdles (for Boys under 16) Heat, 1, J. Corbett, St. Mary's, 1 ; P. Pochkhanavala, Elphinstone, H. S., 2. Heat 2, E. Major, Educational Society's 1 ; T. Parekh, Fort & Proprietary H. S. 2 Heat 3, C. Kelly, St. Mary's, 1 ; A. Aziz, Fort & Proprietary H. S., 2.

Final, C. Kelly, St. Mary's, 1 ; E. Major, Educational Society's, 2 ; A. Aziz, Fort and Proprietary, 3.

Quarter Mile Race Final.—C. Kaikhasroo, Proprietary & Fort School, 1 ; H. Setna, Fort & Proprietary H. S., ; T D'Souza, St. Mary's, 3.

220 Yds (for Boys under 14) Final, A. Abdul, Anjuman-i-Islam, 1 ; B. Dadina Proprietary & Fort School, 2 ; V. Smith, St. Mary's, 3.

100 Yds. (for Boys under 16) Final.—C. Kelly, St. Mary's, 1 ; R. Aziz Fort & Proprietary, School 2 : Gulam Hoosain, Anjuman-i-Islam 3.

Half Mile Flat Race.—H. Robbins, Educational Society's, 1 ; B. Patel, Byramji Jeejeebhoy School, 2 ; V. Ambre, New High School 3.

100 Yds. Flat Race Final.—Terry de Souza, St. Mary's, 1 ; H. Setna, Fort & Proprietary School, 2 ; A. Aquino, S. Mary's, 3.

One Mile Flat Race.—J. Gazdar, New High School, 1 ; D. Mehta, New High School, 2 ; A. Charlesworth, Educational Society's, 3.

Tug-of-War.—In the final of the tug-of-war between the Fort and Proprietary and Elphinstone High Schools, the latter was declared the winner.

Bicycle Race Final.—K. Patel, St. Xavier's, 1 ; K. Mehta, New High School, 2 ; A. Yusufali, Proprietary and Fort, School 3.

SHIELDS AND CUPS.

The St Mary's School carried off the Athletic Challenge shield for the highest number of marks gained at the sports, Terry de Souza, of the St. Mary's school won the senior Cup for the highest number of individual marks amongst seniors and Abdul Aziz of the Fort and Proprietary High school won the junior Cup prize for the individually highest number of marks amongst junior competitors. C. Kelly of the St Mary's School was the recipient of a special prize from Mr. D. Tata. The Fort and Proprietary High school won the Lord Harris senior shield and the Giles junior shield in Cricket. The Agakhan Hockey Cup was carried off by the Educational Society's school. At a gathering presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell Mrs. Russell distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in all the events of the two days.

INVESTITURE AT DHOLPUR.

AMID a scene of great enthusiasm the investiture of H. H. the Maharana of Dholpur took place on Thursday morning at the Palace, a modernised dwelling in the Italian style. There were present many ladies and a large military element, while picturesque natives in gala robes lent colour and brightness to the ceremonial. Sir A. H. T. Martindale, in an impressive speech, referred to the progress made by Dholpur, and read the Viceroy's "kharita" authorising the installation. The "kharita" states that during the short period of the minority the State debts have been liquidated, the finances placed on a sound footing, the administration reorganised, and in every branches arrangements have been made to discharge the liabilities incurred by the late Maharana. References are made in the "kharita" to the services of Mr. Clogstoun, superintendent, who continues for some time as adviser to the young Maharana. Sir A. H. T. Martindale then announced the restrictions on the ruling powers of the Maharana, and wished him all success. The speech having been translated to the Chiefs the Maharana replied briefly. Sir A. Martindale then conducted the Prince to the masnad and invested him with a superb necklace and sword, while a salute of fifteen guns was fired. The presentation of the Chiefs followed and the Durbar closed.

At a State banquet given in the evening his Highness the Maharana proposed the health of the King-Emperor. Afterwards he proposed the health of Sir A. H. T. and Lady Martindale. His Highness expressed his pleasure at succeeding to an inheritance financially sound, and stated that he was prepared to carry on the Administration on the lines of prudent economy and efficiency : add to these loyalty to the King-Emperor and his Government, to the people and to the State, and no more need be said. He made a sympathetic reference to the able services of Mr. Clogstoun, whose popularity in the State was very great, and expressed regret at the approaching departure of Sir A. H. T Martindale, and at the absence of Lady Martindale from the banquet. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and Sir A. Martindale responded suitably. The Maharana proposed the health of the guests, coupled with the name of General Sir A. Gaselee. The evening's entertainment closed with a display of fire works.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1905.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

LEGAL correspondents at Home are just now discussing the law's delays, but do not seem to have any practical idea as to how to remedy the evil. If they really want to solve the problem, they should turn to India, for, although the files of our Courts contain numbers of cases in which the hearing has been prolonged, and others which might have been disposed of long ago, the fact remains that, if England adopted the Indian system, there would be much less cause for complaint. The suggested remedy, which receives most support at Home, is the appointment of more judges. This is supported by the Lord Chief Justice, who twice within a year has publicly advanced the proposition. It has also been urged by the senior judge of the King's Bench Division and by the General Council of the Bar. That something ought to be done is not denied by any member of the legal profession. Mr. Fredrick Payler, an advocate of standing, writing in "Macmillan," illustrates the urgent necessity for reform. He points out that the lapse of time between the setting down of an action and the hearing is unconscionable. Six months of waiting is not an exaggerated estimate. Moreover, there is no sign of a diminution in the amount of business. On the contrary, the tendency is in the other direction; for although the number of actions begun grows smaller, the number actually coming to a hearing increases. Although it is literally true that, speaking generally, there has been, since 1900, a tendency in proceedings beginning to diminish, the obverse is the case with regard to proceedings continued and claiming the time of the Courts. In many quarters there is a disposition to hope that some of the pressure upon the Division will be removed, now that the new County Court Act, fixing a £100 limit in cases dealt with by County Courts has come into operation. One authority goes as far as to anticipate that the High Court will thus be relieved of one quarter of its work. Doubtless he did not make the statements without preliminary enquiry. It has been challenged, however, the increasing love of litigation being considered likely to keep up the tale of work for the judges. The truth is there is too great a demand on the time of their lordships. It is not to be supposed that because the day hardly comes when one, if not several, of the Courts is not deserted and that on one day, last July, only five judges were sitting and of these three were in the Divisional Court—six courts being without tenants; therefore the judges are not fully occupied with the disposal of cases. A learned King's Counsel exclaimed that it revealed a terrible state of things, but the learned gentleman spake in his haste. The demands of Circuit duties are such that the full judicial strength of the King's Bench Division is rarely, if ever, in town. Every month the Central Criminal Court calls away one judge or more, for an average period of a week, and of those left one is always sitting in Chambers, while three are usually acting as a Divisional Court; the number is five in the case of the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved.

There are, it seems, fewer judges at the present time than there were over thirty years ago. In 1830, the number was increased from twelve to fifteen and in 1868, when election business was placed upon the Division, three more were added, making eighteen. In 1876, however, three went to strengthen the Appellate, thus bringing the number down to fifteen, at which it has remained ever since. Compared with foreign countries too, and even with other parts of the British Isles, England exhibits a degree of economy in regard to its judiciary which is quite startling. France, with a population of thirty-eight millions, has forty-nine members of the Court of Cassation, and whereas Ireland, with a population of five millions has seventeen High Court Judges, England, with over six times the population, has only twenty-nine, whose aggregate salaries come to £155,000, with retiring annuities amounting to about fifteen thousand pounds. What they are paid matters little, except that good men have to be paid good wages. But even the best available men can be overworked. English judges cannot undertake more than they do already, and if the accumulation of arrears is to be checked and litigants are to be fairly dealt with, there must be an addition to the staff. If the Circuit system were revolutionised it would give the judges more time to devote to work in the Metropolis. The present system is indisputably antiquated, costly and wasteful of judicial energy to a lamentable degree. No one calls for its abolition, remarks Mr. Payler; it is a valuable part of the Constitution, fulfilling the Sovereign's sworn oath, sworn before the time of the Magna Charta, to have justice administered among all his subjects. Judges themselves, while asserting that as at present operating it is an outrage and a disgrace to the country do not insist upon reform. Under it one or more judges visit each of fifty-six Assize towns in England and Wales to hear civil actions and try criminals cases, whether there happen to be any case to try or not. Now that railway facilities are so convenient and fares so cheap, it ought to be possible to reduce the number of Assize towns and to fix upon others, more central than those at which Assizes are now held. Over thirty years ago the Judicature Commissioners declared that the necessity for holding Assizes in every county, without regard to the business in such county, led to a great waste of judicial strength and an equal waste of time in going from one circuit town to another and caused much loss and inconvenience to those whose attendance was necessary or customary at the Assizes.

What is suggested by the General Council of the Bar is that a Royal Commission or a departmental Committee should be appointed to go thoroughly into the whole matter and prepare a scheme of reform, their idea being that there should be in every county a Criminal Court on the lines of the Central Criminal Court, where ordinary unimportant cases would be tried by County Court Judges, Recorders or Commissioners, only the more serious charges being left to the High Court Judges. It is in regard to this idea that India may teach England a lesson. Its District Sessions Courts are precisely the want of England, and judges such as the president of these Courts—men, who are for the most part qualifying for Judicial Commissionerships, or the High Court Bench, are the class of men required. We could tell them precisely what to do, if they would consult India. But they do not, and all suggestions so far have been ignored. Beyond a rearrangement in respect of a single Assize, no reform has been attempted. There has been, says Mr. Payler, no bold effort to make the extensive and permanent changes that alone can check the appalling waste of judicial time which is going on, a waste that, if checked, would discount any proposal to appoint new judges. It has been clearly proved that more work cannot be expected from members of the King's Bench Judiciary, who are occupied in London, save perhaps in the greater attention to Saturday sittings; that the Circuit system is wasteful of judicial strength and in need of speedy and organic reform, and that the effecting of such reform would, by making fewer circuit visits necessary, leave more judges in London and so render additional appointments needless, to the advantage of an already much-taxed people. Yet nothing is done. The grouping of Counties for Assize purposes would achieve much, but to create judges of second rank would do more. To give greater powers to County Court judges would meet the difficulty for the most part and improve their status and would make the appointments sought after by better class barristers, especially if the most capable of these were chosen to fill vacancies in the High Court of Justice, whether at Home or in India. But it would never do to give such appointments to the first needy barrister who came along.

THE INDIAN CENSUS REPORT

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT'S paper on the "Indian census Report of 1901," read before a largely-attended meeting of Indian Section of the Society of Arts, the other afternoon, was by no means the dull and somewhat dreary collection of figures usually associated with the word "census." Rather was it a review of India of the ethnological and sociological order with references which were occasionally physiological and occasionally statistical. "The census of India has a static and also a dynamic side. The scientific man learns from it the actual facts concerning the population on a given date, while the administrator learns also the movement of the population, and the changes which have taken place during the last decade. The enumeration is a more elaborate business than it is in England or in any European country. It records not only the ordinary statistics as to number and density of inhabitants, age and sex, marriage and widowhood, and infirmities and occupations, but also as regards religion and the various sects into which the chief religions are split up, language and education, castes and the subdivisions of caste." Very early in the paper came the treatment of "the spectre of over-population," and a momentary feeling of satisfaction was expressed, that the true growth of population, after making allowances for increase of area and greater accuracy of enumeration, was 33 1/2 millions in 29 years, (not much more than 1/2 of 1 per cent per annum), and therefore a feeling of relief is afforded that "we are not drifting into certain disaster through the increase of the population up to a figure at which it would be not possible for the land to sustain them. Sir Charles pointed out that such a feeling could be only momentary by reason of the fact that an increase of the population had been occasioned by repeated famine. Had each of the periods since 1872 shewn the same increase as that between 1881-1891, the populations would have increased not by 34 but by 73 millions. Much was said as to the severity of the famine in different districts after which the subject of the paper became less gloomy and of greater ethnological interest, well deserved praise being accorded to Dr. Grierson and Mr. Risley for their valuable services on the preparation of the chapters dealing with language, marriage and caste. The chair was taken by Sir Colvin Bailey. Lord George Hamilton arranged to preside, but owing to the importance of the fiscal debate in the House of Commons, he had to write and express his regret at his enforced absence. The debate was opened by Mr. J. A. Baines in a speech replete with interest, which opened with a very happy allusion to the fact that he had been a joint labourer with Sir Charles Elliott in the first Indian census of 1872. Mr. Baines gave his own views as to the routes of the various Aryan incursions. Dr. Grierson, who followed, dealt with the ethnologic and ethnographic side of the dispersion and dislocation of the aboriginal inhabitants, citing one particular case of widely separated races, reputed to be Dravidian in origin, who differed in language, while possessing striking facial resemblance. Mr. J. D. Rees deplored the ignorance which the intelligent sections of the British public possessed in regard to Indian blue books of wide economic and sociological interest. A reference to residents in Native States being concerned in eliminating the individuality of those States, led the Chairman to remind the speaker that the subject of the paper was a census. Accepting the correction, Mr. Rees roughly reviewed the paper, only calling into question, the remarks it contained anent Mr. Jenathan Hutchinson's theories as to leprosy. Mr. Skrine in an amusing speech, enunciated his own views on Aryan invasions, summarized the writings of Malthus in regard to population and famine, and told some census stories. The meeting concluded with a very hearty vote of thanks to Sir Charles Elliott for a paper, which somewhat forbidding though it was in title, ranked very high in general interest.

RUSSIA AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IF the telegrams from St. Petersburg can be at all believed, the mental confusion of the Tsar is one of the most amazing things in history. The only point that seems clear is that his Imperial Majesty, Tsar Nicholas II, suffers from a megalomania more acute than that of his Majesty the Kaiser. The German Emperor's weakness for telegrams is as naught to the facility with which the Tsar produces manifestoes and rescripts. The Kaiser at least knows his own mind, but the Tsar seems to have no mind for any thing but the beauty of his own signature. Whether it be affixed to a reform decree or a reactionary rescript seems to matter little. The news of the last few days suggests a picture of the Tsar feverishly signing decrees each contradictory of the other and believing that he is thereby ruling his Empire wisely and well. At any rate, the net result is to keep things as they are, and perhaps that is precisely what is aimed at. It seems that when the voices of the reformers grow clamant, his Majesty offers them an attractive decree with his signature beautifully inscribed at the bottom; and when the Grand Dukes cry out he produces a rescript more attractive to them. The great difference is that the latter document or order carries with it the permision to shoot. Either the Tsar is doing his best to preserve his throne amid the welter of anarchy and confused counsels that surrounds him or he is emulating the example of the fiddling Nero. Certainly no value can be attached to proposals of reform until they are put into execution. The workmen of St. Petersburg have shown how they regard the Imperial promises in demanding the institution of liberty of speech and the press, and the release of imprisoned strikers before they will discuss the questions proposed to be referred to a Commission of employers and workers. The doubt of the workmen regarding the Government's intentions is shared by the people generally. When a reform rescript is followed by a reactionary manifesto, to be succeeded again by an announcement of reform, the Russian puzzle becomes too complicated even for those who should be best able to solve it. Probably the Tsar means to summon some sort of a national assembly which shall be powerless to initiate any radical legislative changes. That it will fail to satisfy the reformers is certain. Meanwhile there is nothing to indicate that the situation in Russia will be eased by events in Manchuria. Again is General Kuropatkin being hard pressed and with the Japanese threatening to envelop him, it seems that he will be driven once more to "advance north" in as masterly a manner as may be. The accounts of the fighting are a repetition of the descriptions of desperate Japanese courage as seen at the Yalu, at Liaoyang, at Port Arthur and in every engagement that has taken place during the war. General Oku, who is attacking the Russian right, has captured important positions, and the entire Japanese front is steadily gaining ground. The fighting according to the Russian despatches appears to have been most severe on the left flank, but the losses throughout on both sides have been very great. It is still doubtful if the conflict will be any more decisive than at Liaoyang, but at least it should bring the prospect of peace somewhat nearer.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe were: by the P. and O. Company's Macedonia on Saturday H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala and his four sons and Mr. James Noble Graham of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, The Maharaja of Kapurthala was garlanded and presented with a bouquet by his Bombay Agent, Mr. Jamsetjee E. Saklatwalla. Many friends of Mr. James Noble Graham had also assembled at the Ballard Pier to bid him farewell. Among the other passengers by the same steamer were:—Col. the Hon'ble Sir David and Lady Barr, Sir A. Lothbridge, Sir Acquin Martin, and Lady L. Magennis, Sir W. Cooper, the Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant, Lady Lily Elliot, Vicountes Hemsley Muriel, Lord Newton, and Lord G. Dundas.

REPORTS from Dera Ismail Khan confirm the view that the murder of Colonel Harman was an isolated case of fanaticism. There are no signs of unrest among the Mahsuds.

IT is probable that extensive manœuvres will take place next cold weather in Upper India, preparatory to the concentration of troops at Delhi in connection with the Royal visit.

THE Rajah of Nabha is evincing a keen interest in the question of the re-marriage of widows and has deputed a musahib to collect the opinions of the leading Hindu residents of the larger cities of the Punjab. That official has already visited Lahore and Amritsar. All sections of the Hindu community at Nabha are said to be at one with the Rajah.

THE American schooner "Minerva II," was towed into Labuan with its crew all dead or dying of beriberi—the quick and the dead lying together on the deck and in their bunks, while not a single policeman or other Malay in the Colony, could be got to help to carry the living ashore or to bury the putrefying corpses. The story as told by a Labuan correspondent, who was among those who went to the succour of the stricken ship, is one of the most ghastly that can be imagined.

WE regret to hear that news has been received in Calcutta of the death of Mr. Ross Lewis Mangles, V.C., late of the Bengal Civil Service. Mr. Mangles, himself the son of a Bengal Civilian, who subsequently entered Parliament and became a Director of the E. I. Company, entered the service in 1853. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he was stationed at Patna, and joined the relief expedition to Arrah, which his fellow Civilian Mr. Fraser McDonnell had persuaded the helpless and bewildered General to despatch. The bungling of the military at Dinapore ensured the failure of the attempt and the destruction of more than half the force, but both the Civilians with it, as all the world knows, secured the Victoria Cross, McDonnell for climbing into the stern of the high country boat that was to take his party off and saving the lives of all on board by cutting it loose; Mangles for carrying a wounded soldier for a distance of six miles during the retreat down to the boats. It was these acts on a day when much panic was about that caused the Victoria Cross to be thrown open to civil gallantry. Mr. Mangles, who was wounded in the head in the course of the day, had another narrow escape later on in the Mutiny in the Chuprah district, when the mutineers under Koer Singh rushed into the town where he was staying just as he rode out of the other side. After a ride of forty miles he reached in safety at Chuprah. In his later career he was Secretary to the Bengal Government and retired as a Member of the Board of Revenue, leaving a name which will never fade out from the records of his service.

FINLAND'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

PRINCE IVAN OBOLENSKI.

So long as M. Plehwe was alive, Prince Ivan Obolenski was known in St. Petersburg as the third member of his executive trinity; and, bitterly as the first member and the second, General von Wahl and General Kliegels, were hated, he was hated still more bitterly. So far as the higher classes were concerned, indeed, he was probably the best-hated man in the whole city, with the single exception of his chief, M. Plehwe; for society in Russia always waxes resentful when one of its own members joins the police gang, and, in spite of his rank, the Prince serves, and has served now for years, the Third Section most actively and devotedly. This is the more remarkable as he started life as a sailor; and even in Russia it is an almost unheard of thing for a man to forsake the navy in order to join the police. He would no doubt be very indignant were he told that he ever had joined the police; for he calls himself, of course, a civil servant; none the less, his chief work in life has for years been police work, and, let him do what he will, the world will always persist in looking on him as a policeman. So strong is public feeling against him that when, some two and a half years ago, an attempt was made to murder him, lively indignation was expressed, even in the highest circles, because the Tsar sent him a message of sympathy.

That Prince Obolenski is a brave man, even those who hate him most admit freely. Did he know the meaning of the word "nerves" he would certainly have begged to be excused when the Tsar, after the murder of General Bobrikoff, offered to make him Governor-General of Finland. Instead of that he promptly accepted the appointment, and, so far as those around him could judge, right gladly. Yet he was perfectly aware that from the day he entered Helsingfors he would serve as a convenient target for every reckless fanatic in Finland who chanced to have a gun; and all that that means he knew full well by personal experience. For during the last year he was Governor of Kharkov, every time he went for a walk he carried his life in his hand, and he went for a walk every day—he was sauntering about in the Tivoli Gardens when he received the shot which so nearly proved fatal. Then not only is he brave but he is able, extremely clever, indeed, in many ways, hard-working too, and, odd as it may seem, most conscientious. Unfortunately, all his good gifts are warped by the narrowness not only of his sympathy, but of his intelligence. He views life solely from the official standpoint, and acts brutally sometimes through sheer lack of understanding.

It was during the war against Turkey in 1877 that Prince Ivan Obolenski first attracted the notice of his official superiors, and thus paved the way for the coming of good fortune. He was thirty two at the time and an officer in the Russian navy, a "handy-man," too, as he proved; for when difficulties arose owing to certain siege guns being on one side of the Danube, whereas they were needed on the other side, he promptly devised means of constructing a bridge strong enough to bear them. For this engineering feat he was promoted on the spot, a fact which did not, however, prevent his leaving the navy as soon as the war was over, for sailoring was not, and never had been, particularly to his taste. He entered the Civil Service, and was given an appointment at Simbirsk, where he soon made his mark by the animosity he showed against all who were suspected of regarding with critical eyes the powers that be, or even of entertaining the desire to think for themselves. He rose rapidly from post to post—such zeal as his always secures advancement in Russia—until at length, in the later nineties, he was appointed Governor of Kharkov.

At Kharkov the Prince had, for the first time in his life, quite a free hand, and with it the chance, of course, of showing his mettle; and he certainly turned it to good account. That he found the whole countryside in an uproarious condition must be admitted; and that it was his imperative duty to restore order is true, of course; still, these facts are no excuse for the real cruelty of the proceedings to which he had recourse. Never, not even in Warsaw, have students been treated with quite the same ferocity as he treated the Kharkov students during the riots that occurred while he was Governor. These students were mere boys for the most part, the sons of men of wealth and position many of them, and their very rioting was due in a great measure to boyish heedlessness and folly—to their high spirits and love of mischief. Yet had they been dangerous conspirators, nay, criminals of the most degraded type, he could not have treated them more severally or more unwisely. Not content with imprisoning some of them and exiling others, he gave his gendarmes permission, so at least it seems, to deal with them all just as they chose—to flog them at will, cut them down with their swords, and even shoot them. And he treated the peasants even more brutally than he treated the students, although their only offence was that they clamoured for food, and refused to allow themselves to be quietly starved to death. He sent round regiments of Cossacks from village to village, with orders to flog everyone who was even suspected of being in sympathy with the Peasants' Movement, a movement practically for the warding off of starvation; and the Cossacks, to save themselves the trouble of making inquiries, flogged all the villagers alike, some of them to death. He imposed, too, on the communes such heavy fines that he reduced many, even of the more wealthy among them, to complete beggary.

Having dealt thus effectually with those whom he called the open enemies of the State, the Prince turned his attention to its secret enemies; and it was then that his really great ability as a detective came to the fore. Kharkov was soon thronged not only with spies, but with agents-provocateurs; and the whole district was a perfect network of ambushes for the entrapping of the unwary. He seemed to take it for granted that every man, woman, and child in the province was at heart a traitor, bent on bringing about the destruction of Russia, and he treated them accordingly. Even the great landowners and other personages of distinction were spied upon, had their letters opened, had their footsteps dogged and were thrown into prison or were exiled on the most frivolous pretexts. Before long he was more hated even than he was feared, and he was greatly feared: all classes alike banded themselves against him, and boycotted him in the most determined fashion. No one would eat with him, drink with him, or have any dealings with him whatever; no one would even speak to him excepting through sheer necessity, or meet him in the street if by any means he could be avoided. He was warned repeatedly that unless he changed his ways a heavy penalty would be exacted; but he chose to turn a deaf ear. The end of it was, one fine day, two years ago last August, he was shot and narrowly escaped with his life. Then M. Plehwe, holding that the Prince was much too valuable a servant to be allowed to throw away his life unnecessarily, summoned him to St. Petersburg, and installed him as his own aide-de-camp; for it had come to his knowledge that if he remained in Kharkov he would be shot at again and again until he was killed. In St. Petersburg, Prince Obolenski at once took his place as a member of the Plehwe executive trinity, and soon gained, by his zeal in hunting down the disaffected, the warm approval of his chief and the bitter scorn of the non-official section of the community.

This is the man who has now at his mercy Finland and its people, a high-spirited, sensitive nation; a nation, too, recklessly brave, and smarting under a keen sense of wrong. So long as Prince Mirski was his official superior, Prince Obolenski, it is true, showed quite unexpected moderation in his dealings with the Finlanders; but things have changed now that he is left practically without any superior at all; and, unfortunately, the murder of Herr Johnson affords him a good excuse for having recourse once again to his old Kharkov methods.

THE action brought by Captain Seddon, son of the New Zealand Premier, against Mr. Taylor, member of the Legislature, on account of alleged slanders uttered by the latter against the Captain regarding his behaviour in the Boer War, has been definitely settled, a compromise having been effected. It is understood (says Reuter) that Mr. Taylor acknowledges that he had been speaking under a misapprehension, and frees Mr. Seddon from the charge of cowardice.

JAPANESE GAINING.

ENVELOPING KUROPATKIN.

A TERRIFIC CONFLICT.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Japanese furiously assailed the Russian centre twice and advanced to storm Putiloff Hill and were twice driven back with heavy losses.

General Kuropatkin reports that he is holding the Japanese at bay and recapturing some of the positions from which he had previously been driven. He asserts he has inflicted enormous losses on the Japanese at several points.

The following telegram was received on Saturday morning from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

Our detachment in the direction of Pensiho captured on the 2nd instant, the enemy's position near Changkow and that on the heights north of Kootailin.

In the direction of Shaho, the enemy made strong counter-attack on the district extending from Chenchiehpao to Hunho, but was repulsed.

The enemy at Changtan and Wufangtai was also dispersed.

The following telegram was received yesterday from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

On Thursday the enemy confronting our detachment in the direction of Singking, about eighty miles east of Mukden, attempted several counter-attacks, but all were repulsed. In the direction of Penshiho our detachment pushed the enemy back to his main line of defence and an engagement is now proceeding. In the direction of Snaho engagements in some places are also proceeding and developing favourably.

On Wednesday our detchment dispersed the enemy at Iaminglan, Hsinmintan and captured a quantity of the enemy's provisions and forage at Hsinmintan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Reuter wires from Tokio that many of the Russian positions are so strongly fortified that siege methods are necessary for their capture.

The Russians on the right bank of the Hanho have delivered heavy counter-attacks which have been repulsed.

General Oku has occupied an important position at Changtan.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku's force says that the day's casualties of General Oku's force were two thousand and the Russians' still greater.

The bombardment continues along the railway in a heavy snowstorm.

LATER.

General Oku has captured nine miles of the position on the Russian Right.

General Kuropatkin reports the loss of part of Knotuling defences on the 2nd inst. The attack was continued yesterday.

The fighting on the left flank was generally most severe and desperate.

The Japanese attacks were repulsed again and again and in some places the enemy made ramparts of their own dead.

Over twenty Japanese battalions were yesterday repulsed at Kandolisan with terrible losses.

Reuter (Tokio) says the fighting continues fiercely to-day.

The entire front of the Japanese is steadily gaining ground.

A despatch from Vladivostock states that two thousand Japanese have landed at Shengudshin, northwards of Korea.

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Liberal Successes.

The election rendered necessary by the retirement of Mr. Rigg, the Member for Appleby, has resulted in the return of Mr. Jones, the Liberal candidate, who polled 2,922 votes, whilst Mr. Noble, the Conservative, polled 2,702.

The election for the seat at Buteshire, rendered vacant by Mr. Andrew Graham being raised to the Peerage, has resulted in the return of Mr. Lamont, the Liberal candidate, who polled 1,460 against 1,426 by Mr. Salvessen, the Conservative candidate.

SIR IAN HAMILTON AT TOKIO.

Honoured by the Mikado.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has had an audience of the Emperor of Japan, who decorated him with the Grand Cordon of the Sacred Treasure.

The Minister of War presented him with a sword of honour on behalf of the Japanese Army.

A distinguished party, including the Marquis Yamagata, bade him farewell at the station.

Sir Ian, as already stated, returns to England via Calcutta in order to confer with Lord Kitchener.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEW TERM.

Formal Inauguration.

President Roosevelt was formally inaugurated to-day in a new Presidential term at the Washington Capitol with the usual ceremonial.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent, for India E J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

TSAR'S VACILLATION.

DAILY REFORM AND REACTION.

AN AMAZING SITUATION.

THE OUTBREAK AT BAKU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The group of Ministers engaged in drafting a Constitution have fallen into disfavour, and the Reactionaries have gained the ear of the Tsar, who has issued a Manifesto reaffirming autocracy and appealing to the whole nation to unite against internal enemies and the obstinate foreign foe.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Tsar's Manifesto has had a bad effect and the authorities are hastily concentrating troops at Warsaw and Lodz.

The strike affects every trade at Warsaw. The strikers are assuming a threatening demeanour and are using bombs and revolvers. Unless the Government can force the gasmen to resume work, the city will be in darkness on Sunday.

The strike of the gas-workers at Warsaw has ended.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Tsar has addressed a Rescript to the Minister of the Interior, in which he says he is resolved to convene the worthiest men in the Empire, elected by the people, to participate in the legislation, though it is necessary to preserve absolutely the immutability of the fundamental laws of the Empire.

LATER.

After yesterday morning's Manifesto, the Russian public was astonished by the publication, yesterday evening, of the Rescript intimating the Tsar's intention, to summon some form of Elective Assembly to participate in the legislation of the country.

The newspapers express great satisfaction, but the public generally hesitates and is awaiting further developments.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the Province of Baku.

THE NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

The British Indemnity.

The British claim for the North Sea indemnity has been presented and amounts to sixty-five thousand pounds.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Parliament's Financial Grant.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Miscellaneous Estimates include a grant of twenty thousand pounds to the Prince and Princess of Wales in aid of the expenses of their visit to India.

The cost of their voyage will be defrayed from the Navy vote.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major E R Parry I M S. is posted to Bengal Jail Department, and Lieut D K Edgar, R E to the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Reverend C. Palmer, Chaplain, Mhow, has eight months' leave, Reverend P. J. Malony officiating.

R A and A Department : Captain Ryder, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, has two years' leave from 13th instant.

Messrs. H G Warburton C S and L E Pritchard are placed on special duty in E and A Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Stewart Wilson, Postmaster-General, Punjab, has six months' leave, Mr Maxwell and Mr Simcox receiving promotion during his absence.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major B R Marlow is appointed Controller, Military Accounts, vice Colonel Passy deceased.

India Army promotions :—Brevet-Colonel Williamson, Deputy Inspector General, Supply and Transport, to be full Colonel.

The forty-one Captains given in the last quarterly Indian Army List as appointed to their substantive rank in February 1898 are gazetted Majors.

Lieuts. Hutchinson, Jones, Abbott, Doyly, Garratt, Leslie and Slingsby are gazetted Captains.

The following are permitted to retire :—Colonel R H F Rennick with effect from the 1st instant. Major F Tweddell with effect from last January and Lieut R R Allan, with effect from 28th ultimo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Chandler, to be Dy Director, Royal Indian Marine vice Captain Wilson retired.

J W McCallan to be Assist Engineer, and Commanders Rose and Gordon and Lieut Marsach to receive a step in promotion each.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Cameron, Adjutant, Imperial Cadet Corps, has two months' leave.

Major Ramsay, Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, has twelve months' leave, Major C Archer officiating temporarily.

Major F G Beville from leave is posted to be Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CIVIL WORKS.

Mr. Heaven, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, has six months' leave from 20th instant.

Mr. Lemaistre is confirmed as Under Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Lewis Tupper is appointed to the Board of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust vice Mr Finlay resigned.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Dr. Yates, Locomotive Superintendent, N W Railway, has six months' leave from 1st proximo.

Mr. Manson, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has seven months' leave from 28th instant, Mr. J C Mills to officiate, Major McElhinny acting as Deputy Manager and Mr T G Acres as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

Mr E F Jacob, Traffic Superintendent, North-West Railway, officiates as Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway vice Mr. Burt on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel C A R Browne officiates as Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway vice Lieutenant-Colonel Cowie on leave.

LADY CURZON'S RETURN.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

ADDRESS FROM CALCUTTA LADIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The Viceregal party arrived here this evening and Lady Curzon received a royal welcome. Though the train was an hour late owing to heating of an axile, the crowds remained in the streets and cheered the carriage as it passed. At the railway station, a number of Municipal Commissioners had assembled and presented a small piece of jewellery subscribed for by individual Commissioners. The Calcutta Light Horse turned out strong and escorted the carriage to the Government House where an immense fashionable crowd including Lord Kitchener the Lieut.-Governor, Chief Justice and other leaders of the community had assembled. Cordial cheers were given as the carriage pulled up and a bouquet was presented, and Lady Curzon with the Viceroy beside her worked up the steps greeting a hundred friends on the way.

When their Excellencies were into the Throne Room, Lady Fraser read the address presented by some three hundred ladies of Calcutta who were also present. Her Excellency was much moved and made a touching little reply in which she spoke of the kindness shown her in the dark hour in England and since. The Viceroy also spoke a few words. The whole welcome was unofficial and all classes of the community, Indian as well as European, rich and poor, joined in it. A Hindu woman for example sent an image of a fish made with her own hands which is thought in Bengal to bring good luck after an illness. Everyone is delighted to see Her Excellency back and the demonstration made was a remarkable one.

The following is the address which the ladies of Calcutta, presented to Lady Curzon, in the Throne Room, at Government House :—"Your Excellency, we desire to offer you a most cordial welcome on your safe return to India. Our deepest sympathies have been with you in the long and dangerous illness which detained you in England and we welcomed with heartfelt pleasure the good news that you were well enough to come among us once more. To our warm congratulations on your recovery, we desire to add our sincere hopes that you may long enjoy renewed health and strength to share with his Excellency the cares and duties of the high office which he has lately resumed. We therefore ask you to accept this expression of our feelings."

The address was artistically illuminated and enclosed in a carved ivory casket.

The following is a full report of Lady Curzon's reply to the address of welcome presented to her Excellency by the ladies of Calcutta :—

"Lady Fraser and ladies, I thank you all from my heart for your gracious address of welcome and equisite casket in which it is contained. It will always remind me of the generous thought of the ladies of Calcutta and of the solicitude which was shewn in India during my unfortunate illness. In looking back I feel that one of the bright spots in those dark weeks was the countless expressions of sympathy which we received. I do not feel that I deserve any praise for my return as my heart was in India, and an incentive to recovery was to return as soon as I could. I am proud and thankful to be amongst you again, and no words can adequately convey to you my appreciation of your charming welcome."

We learn that the train that conveyed the Viceroy and Lady Curzon from Bombay to Calcutta started at scheduled time on Friday afternoon, but owing to a series of misfortunes with hot axles, the train fell more and more into arrears until on Sunday morning at Arrah it was found to be over three hours behind time. So anxious were the Viceroy and Lady Curzon to arrive in Calcutta as nearly as possible at the hour announced that not to disappoint the many friends who had assembled to meet her Excellency, it was decided early on Sunday morning to leave the bulk of the train behind and to proceed with a single carriage drawn by a single engine to Calcutta. The last 350 miles of the journey were accomplished at the rate of between 50 and 60 miles an hour. Two hours were thus recovered. But the arrival at Calcutta was still about 3/4 of an hour late which no one regretted more than their Excellencies themselves.

DEATH OF REV. MR. WINSOR.

POONA, MARCH 5.

The Rev. Mr. Winsor, well known missionary in this part of India, died in Poona on the 3rd instant. The deceased had been in India for the last 34 years. He was the pioneer of industrial education and started an industrial school at Satara when he first came to India. Eventually the school was removed to Sirur where it is still existing. In the famines of 1897 and 1900 he gave great relief to the poor. The deceased had also a taste for cultivation. He had a plantation of about 180 acres of land in Sirur. Recently he invented a fibre extracting machine, which gained a medal at the last Industrial Exhibition of Bombay. Deceased was 76 years old and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Middleton officiates as A. A. G. Mhow, vice Colonel Aspinall on leave and Colonel Nayne, York and Lancaster Regiment, officiates as A.A.G. Poona vice Colonel Fitzgerald on leave.

Lieut Tuck, Norfolk Regiment, is posted to 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas.

Major Campbell, 86th Infantry, is transferred to the Northern Command,

2nd-Lieut Dempster, York and Lancaster Regiment is posted to the Northern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

The following R A changes are announced :—Lieut.-Colonel Rundle, on promotion from 63rd Battery, is posted to command the 5th Brigade, Field Artillery.

Major Cleeve is transferred from 60th to 63rd Battery.

Lieut.-Colonel Forde, 51st Battery is posted on promotion to 40th Brigade Field Artillery.

Captain Butler is transferred on promotion from 41st to 54th Battery.

Second Lieut. Hutchinson, 150th Battery, is transferred to 41st Field Battery.

Captain Hobson, Adjutant Horse Artillery, Umballa, is posted on promotion to 51st Horse Battery.

Second-Lieutenant Paterson, 101st Battery, is posted to 54th Field Battery.

Between thirty and forty thousand of the new short rifles have been received in India.

As well as the new army rifle it appears that the House of Lords had before them the other afternoon the question of the Patterson equipment for the Cavalry. From a telegram received in India it appears that Lord Tweed-mouth advocated the adoption of the equipment for British Cavalry, and was strongly supported by Lord Roberts, who said that both he and Lord Kitchener were convinced that it was right means for carrying the rifle on horseback. According to some accounts of the apparatus served out in this country it would appear to be the right means for having the rifle knocked to pieces in the shortest possible time; but these unfavourable reports appear to have been due to some defects in the first issue. The inventor, too, claims to have devised improvements which will remedy every possible objection to the equipment.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

A resolution of the Government of India, is published on the subject of the constitution of the Department of Commerce and Industry : It begins as follows :—

In October 1903, the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State on the important question of strengthening the Council of the Governor-General and of redistributing some of the subjects with which it is called upon to deal so as to enable it to cope with the great and still unarrested increase of public business that has taken place during recent years. They represented that the volume of work which they are called upon to transact is such as is nowhere in the world conducted by a body of high officials so small in numbers, indeed, that no comparison is possible, for nowhere else in the world are the affairs of nearly three hundred millions of people controlled according to standards of Western civilisation by a single Government or executive body. They observed that owing to its peculiar conditions, India presents not only most complex and difficult problems of internal administration, but also military and foreign questions of international importance ; that in a country where the Government is invested with supreme responsibility for every branch of public activity, great subjects such as railway administration, commercial and industrial development, and many other questions which in more advanced countries are committed to private enterprise often require to be undertaken and always to be assisted or controlled by the executive Government. Finally they pointed out that for the last twenty years, this onerous burden had rested upon a cabinet of seven persons in all or, omitting the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member, of five persons, including the Viceroy, and that the task had already been found excessive a quarter of a century ago, a Council of six instead of five ordinary members was held to be required. For these reasons the Government of India urged that the business which came before them could no longer be satisfactorily disposed of by a Council of only five members.

The resolution goes on to sketch the history of the negotiations with the Secretary of State which followed and of the legislation which had to be put through Parliament to enable the new department to come into existence and concludes as follows :—

The Secretary of State for India has now accepted the proposals made to him by the Government of India in their entirety. In doing so he made the following remarks concerning the sources from which the sixth member of Council of the Governor-General will be recruited : —"With reference to your observation that the additional member of Council to be in charge of the new department should ordinarily be chosen for his experience of mercantile and commercial business, I feel some doubt as to the possibility of readily finding on all occasions a competent man possessing such experience, who would accept the post. It must, moreover, be remembered that much of the work of the transferred heads (for instance under the departments of emigration, merchant shipping, inventions and designs, etc.,) is of a kind that would scarcely come within the scope of ordinary commercial experience, and that the sixth member, besides the work of the department for which he is directly responible, will necessarily have to make himself acquainted with and be called upon to express an opinion and give a vote upon all important questions of general administration, civil, military, internal and external, which come before your Excellency's Government as a whole. For these reasons it seems to me that administrative experience must be regarded as one of the most important qualifications demanded of the person to be appointed sixth member of your Excellency's Council."

The title Public Works Department will cease to be the title of a department of the Government of India, but it will be retained as the designation of a service, and engineers who belong to it will be members either (a) of the Public Works Department (Railway Branch) or (b) of the Public Works Department (Civil Works Branch.) The former branch will be under the Railway Board the latter under the department of Revenue and Agriculture. The Secretary who will in future have charge under the direction of the Revenue members of civil works, irrigation and other branches of Public Works business, not transferred to the department of Commerce and Industry or included under Railways, will be designated Secretary in the department of Revenue and Agriculture (Civil Works), the present Secretary in that department being called the Secretary in the department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue.) The businesss under the control of the first named Secretary will be submitted by him direct to the member in charge and not through the Secretary in the department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue), to this extent the present Public Works Department will retain its separate existence.

The department of Commerce and Industry in charge of which the Hon'ble Mr. P. Hewett has already been appointed shall be constituted forthwith, and all matters pertaining to the subjects detailed shall from the date of these orders come under the cognizance of the new department and the remaining transfers of business between the existing department which are indicated in the statement shall also take effect from this date.

The statements attached to the Resolution show the subjects which will now be dealt with in the various departments. The department of Commerce and Industry takes over (a) all questions relating to explosives, petroleum, car bide of calcium and factories from the Home Department, (b) questions relating to weights, and measures, economic products, fisheries, geology and minerals, practical art and museums, commercial exhibitions, internal land trade, inventions and designs and emigration from the Revenue and Agriculture Department, (c) questions about trade and commerce, Merchandise Marks, merchant shipping, ports, port dues and pilotage, lighting of coasts, cotton duties, stationery and printing, supply of stores, statistics. Post Office and Customs from the Finance Department, and (d) Government coal mines and iron works, telegraphs and telephones, railway questions requiring reference to the Government of India and the commercial aspects of railway administrations from the Public Works Department. The Home Department takes over questions relating to archæology and epigraphy in addition to its other duties. The Revenue and Agriculture Department takes over the questions relating to Civil Works branch of the Public Works Department, civil buildings, communications, irrigations and canals, miscellaneous public works, including docks and harbours and electricity.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

NINTH MEETING.

For an Extra Meeting the attendance on Saturday in both the enclosures at the Mahalaxmi Racecourse was decidedly above the average, and the entries in most of the events sufficiently large. Seven, instead of the usual six, events were embodied in the official card, commencing with the Dealers' Consolation Plate for which a field of eight stripped. Bookhit and My Mistake from the onset were dubbed the only likely ones, and the fanciers of the latter were greatly benefitted at the finish of the race by their investment, Bookhit only finding a place. Achilles left the paddock a clinker and a rush was soon made on the book-makers in his favour, but to the great disappointment of his backers this renowned grey Arab was woefully left in the background, Bandit II securing the victory from Grey Fox by a good length and a half, Farewell coming in third and Yerbo fourth. Ten horses faced the barrier for the March Plate. Blue Blood secured the biggest group of followers, but again another upset secured an advantage to the bookies, Shotover, on whom fours were freely offered, securing the victory in the easiet fashion from Apology, with Honest Lady third and Balayeuse fourth. Narunjee was considered a laurel for the Parel Plate and though he started third in the race, Foster eventually steered him to victory at the finish, Sandow and Faithful respectively being placed second and third. No less than fifteen horses appeared on the programme for the Kensington Plate, but of this number unfortunately as many as eight were scratched and the issue was left for the remaining seven. Koko went out a hot favourite and highly flattered his admirers by coming home first by a neck in a very exciting finish with Wakeful, Solace being third and Blackthorn a close fourth. The Early Spring Plate drew nine to the scratch, Carreewick was much fancied and the race again went to the favourite. The afternoon's racing was brought to a close with the Hunters' Flat Race for hunters which are the bonafide property of members of the Bombay Hunt, certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted this season. Mr. Pike's Musketeer was most in demand and went out at evens, and though it was second for a considerable portion of the distance allotted, it gradually gained ground and finished off winner from Mr. Alston's Neptune in a canter, Mr. Rommel's The Tyke finding third place, while Mr. J. L. Symon's Kinglike romped home fourth. The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, again enlivened the afternoon's proceedings. Details :—

The Dealers' Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 900 ; second, Rs. 200, third ; Rs. 100. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1904. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs A Goculdass, A Nanjee's and A M Ameer's b a h My Mistake 7st 8lb ..... Melsoms 1
Mr Saleh Tockmachie's ch a h Coger 8st 8lb Herro 2
Mr Syed Hassoon's b a h Bookhit 8st 2lb A Hoyt 3

Also ran :—Hamidi Flag, 9st 3lbs, Nama ; Mishall, 9-0, Robinson ; Spectator, 8-13. Ames ; Antonio, 8-13, Foster ; Sherall, 8-0, Native.

The Race.—Coger went off with the lead, with Bookhit and My Mistake in close attendance. On the home turn My Mistake on the outer rails appeared going strong, and overtook the field near the post, winning in an exciting finish from Coger by a head, Bookhit being placed third. Only a neck separated second and third. Times—1min 23 1-5 secs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against My Mistake and Bookhit, 4 to 1 Mishall, 7 to 1 Coger, 12 to 1 Hamidi Flag, 30 to 1 Spectator, and 40 to 1 Antonio and Sherall.

The Coorla Plate—Winner, Rs. 900; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arab 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 8st 11b Oomerkhan 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox ..... 7st 9lb Herro 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 7st 13lbs..... Melsom 3

Also ran :—Achilles, 9st 8lbs, Robinson ; Moon, 8-9, J. B. Mahomed ; Mint, 8-3. Ames ; Sirjimal, 7 12, Native ; Yerbo, 7-11, Robertson ; Kour Sahib, 7-0, A. Hoyt

The Race.—A good start. Bandit was first to show its heels with Farewell second, and Grey Fox third. Near home Grey Fox and Farewell changed places ; Bandit winning by a length and a half from Grey Fox, Farewell coming home third. Three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Time—1min. 20 secs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Achilles, 4 to 1 Moon, 5 to 1 Mint and Bandit, 6 to 1 Farewell, Yerbo and Kour Sahib, 40 to 1 Sirjimal.

The March Plate—Winner, Rs. 900 ; 2nd 200 third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won a race at Bombay Races, 1905. (Extra meetings excluded.) Distance—1 mile.

Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover 8st 5lb ...Kamad 1
Messrs P B Avasia and C Bleach's b e g Apology 7st 6lb..... A Hoyt 2
Mr J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady 6st 7lb Ames 3

Also ran :—Essington, 9st 12lbs., Morrison ; Jim Gosper, 9 4, Russell ; Riverside II, 9-0, Robinson ; Dumbell 7-8, Bennett ; Balayeuse, 7-3, Herroo ; Misty, 6-13, Etul ; Blue Blood, 6-11, Melsom.

The Race.—Another level start. After a short distance Shotover took up the running with Honest Lady well up and Apology third, the favourite Blue Blood lying last. The home curve found Shotover still well ahead, while Honest Lady made way for Apology for second place. This order was maintained to the end. Won by a length and a quarter, three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 42 secs.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Blue Blood, 4 to 1 Shotover, 6 to 1 Honest Lady and Balayeuse, 7 to 1 Riverside II, 8 to 1 Misty, 20 to 1 Dumbell, 30 to 1 Essington and Jim Gosper.

The Parel Plate—Winner, Rs. 900 ; second, Rs. 200 third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Mr F M Garda's b a h Narunjee 8st 13lbs Foster 1
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sandow 9st 9lb Robinson 2
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful 7st 2lb Bennett 3

Also ran.—Mooreed, 9st. 1 lb.- A Hoyt ; Berlin, 8-0, Melsom ; Little Joker, 7-10, Herroo ; Young Mosumma, 6-3, Nama ; Erhan, 6-0, Kamad.

The Race— Faithful jumped off with a good lead, and paved the way a streak ahead of the rest of the field, Sandow being second, and Narunji third. Down the straight Narunjee shot through and finished off winner by two lengths and a half from Sandow, Faithful only being placed third. Two lengths divided second and third. Time—2 min. 22 secs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Narunji, 4 to 1 Sandow, Mooreed, and Little Joker ; 6 to 1 Berlin, 8 to 1 Faithful ; 12 to 1 Erhan 30 to 1 Young Mosumma.

The Kensington Plate—Winner, Rs. 900 second, Rs. 200 third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr A A Essayie's br aus g Koko 8 5... ....Herroo 1
Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Wakeful 8 1 Melsom 2
Mr P B Avasia's b aus m Solace 6st 5lb... A Hoyt 3

Also ran.—Matalgia, 8 12 Robinson ; Pat C, 8-2, Ames ; Picture, 6-13, Etul : Blackthorn, 6-7, Kamad.

The Race.—Blackthorn was the first to quit the barrier, closely followed by Wakeful, the next in order of running being Solace and Koko. This order was kept up to the straight where Koko, who was lying third shot out and won by a deck, Wakeful and Solace being placed second and third, and Blackthorn racing home fourth. Half a length separated second and third. Time—1 min. 3 secs.

Betting—3 to 1 against Koko, 4 to 1 Matalgia, Wakeful and Solace, 8 to 1 Pat C, and 30 to 1 Picture.

The Early Spring Plate. Winner, Rs. 900 second, Rs. 200 third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March, 1902.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus m Carreewick 7st..... Kamad 1
Mr Thompson's ch e m Diakkaway 8st 13lbs Bowker 2
Mr T L Roberts b aus g Kingston 9st 10lbs Morison 3

Also ran :—Child's Guide, 10 7 Robertson ; Sweet Sound, 7 11, Ames ; Resident, 7 8, Hero ; Olga Patricia, 7-6, Russell ; Nevermore, 7-5, Bennett ; Jubilant, 6-3, Melsom.

The Race :—Carreewick who was the first to show its heels was never collared and finished, off victorious by a length and a half from Diakkaway, with Kingston, a length behind. Time—1 min. 2 secs.

Betting—3 to 1 against Carrewsck and Sweet Sound, 4 to 1 Kingston and Olga Patricia ; 7 to 1 Diakkaway, 8 to 1 Child's Guide.

Hunters Flat Race—Winner, Rs. 200 second, Rs. 100 third, Rs. 50.

Mr H H Pike's bl aus g Musketeer..... Owner 1
Mr J Alston's br aus g Neptune ..... Owner 2
Mr M Rommel's br ausg The Tyke late Lot Owner 3

Also ran :—The Count, Mr. H. B. Pike ; Dutchman Mr. Moore ; Kinglike, Mr. J. L. Symons ; Dart, Mr. Percy Fischer ; Hoaxer, Mr. Graham.

The Race.—A good race. The rise of the barrier found Dutchman the first to show its heels, with Mr. Pike's Musketeer and Mr. Fisher Dart in close attendance. At the 3 furlong post Musketeer advanced and maintained the lead to the finish winning from Neptune who in the meantime had gained ground by three good lengths, The Tyke racing in third. Four lengths divided second and third, Time 3 min. 15 secs.

Betting :—Evens Musketeer, 2 to 1 Kinglike, 4 to 1 Dart, 10 to 1 The Tyke, Dutchman and Hoaxer, 15 to 1 the Count, and 30 to 1 Neptune.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. H. M. S. HYACINTH.

FINE DISPLAYS BY ABERCROMBIE AND MILNE.

A most enjoyable whole day match was played on Saturday, between the Bombay Gymkhana and H. M. S. Hyacinth, which resulted in a narrow, although most creditable, victory for the flagship team by 12 runs. With the possible exception that A. C. Rumbold was not playing the Gymkhana team was the strongest that could be placed in the field, and besides such regular players as Cheetham, Powell, Aston, Milne, Kiddle, Coombs and Burne, included Capt. Vans Agnew of the A. P. W O, Yorkshire Regiment, and P. M. D. Anderson the young player who made his debut in Bombay cricket a couple of Saturdays ago. On paper the Gymkhana eleven certainly seemed a far stronger batting side than the Naval team, which had to depend to a great extent on the efforts of Captain Hood, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. Abercrombie and Dr. Jones for runs. The bowling strength was fairly balanced, principally, perhaps, owing to the reason that Mr. Cheetham turned up too late to bowl for the Gymkhana, and there was nothing much to choose between Messrs. Coombs, Milne, Powell and Kiddle, who all had a trial with the leather for the Gymkhana, and Lieut. Wilson and Messrs. Abercrombie, Jones, Colley and Glasgow, who bowled for the flagship. Contrary to expectation the match was not a heavy scoring one, although everything favoured run-getting, but the scoring on both sides was curiously even. Only two batsmen met with what could be called great success—one on each side—and these two players were responsible for more than half the runs made from the bat by their respective sides. Their display, indeed, redeemed the day's play from mediocrity, and had either failed, the match would have fizzled out shortly after the resumption of play at 2-30. Although, as we have pointed out, with the exception of two individual innings, the batting form shown was somewhat disappointing, the out cricket of both sides was so good that the day's play was relieved from the charge of dullness The bowlers worked their hardest, and though receiving very little assistance from the wicket were so well backed up by their respective fields that runs were never at any period of the game really easy to obtain. The advantage of having a good wicket-keeper was shown in this game, and the performance of Messrs. Sanderson and Butt, behind the wicket, was not the least attractive feature of the day's play. As the afternoon wore on, a large number of ladies assembled in the special shamiana erected for their comfort by the officers of the flagship who were "At Home" to members of the Gymkhana, and we do not remember ever having seen so many of the fair sex at a cricket match other than the Presidency match in Bombay before. The band of the Hyacinth discoursed sweet music between half past four and the time of drawing stumps, thereby greatly adding to the pleasures of the afternoon, which were only marred to some slight extent by the clouds of dust that came blowing across the road on to the "maidan" with the breeze.

Play commenced at quarter to twelve the Gymkhana having to take the field, Milne for once in a way having lost the toss. The flagship made a most inauspicious start, Captain Hood and Lieutenant Wilson, who opened the innings being got rid of after a few minutes play, the first-named putting the third ball, he received from Coombs, up to Powell who was fielding at point, and the last named going out to a ball from the same bowler, which he altogether mistimed and was bowled by. Jones now became associated with Abercrombie who had gone in on the ball of the first wicket, and for a time the apprehensions of the naval team that they would be dismissed for an insignificant score were partly allayed, both batsmen taking charge of the bowling in a fashion that suggested they would not be easily separated. Unfortunately, this happy state of things did not last long, as after compiling 13 (unlucky number), Jones was smartly caught at the wicket off one of Milne's deliveries, which got up a little. His departure was the signal for a series of disasters, for although Abercrombie continued to bat in the most finished and confident manner, it looked quite on the cards that he would not be able to get anyone to stay in with him. First, Butt and then Colley and Thomas in rapid succession were dismissed without troubling the scorers, Milne being the destroying factor in the case of the two first-named and Coombs in the case of the last-named. he rot which had set in was at last stopped on Greener joining Abercrombie and it was at this period of the innings that Cheetham's bowling was most missed, that player unfortunately for his side being unable to put in an appearance until after tiffin. Milne, who up to this time had shared the attack with Coombs, took himself off after being severely punished by both batsmen, giving place to Powell, but the change for a time had not the desired effect the batsmen treating Coombs, and the new bowler most impartially. Abercrombie in particular was most attentive to Coombs getting him away to the leg boundary at the Gymkhana, end several times in succession and driving him to the Victoria Terminus boundary twice. This batsman was, however, nearing the end of his lease at the wicket, and about ten minutes before the bell went for tiffin succumbed to a clinking ball from Coombs, which got round his defence. He had been batting about an hour and twenty minutes for his 68, an innings, which except for one extremely difficult chance to Powell at point, when his score was about 30, was practically free from blemish. We have seldom seen a naval batsman, who so combined defence with punishing powers as this young player, who we have no hesitation in saying would become quite a first class batsman, if he were given the opportunities of regular practice, which are denied him except when in port. His timing and placing of the ball were as nearly as possible perfect, and when he opened his shoulders, he hit with Jessopian power all along the carpet. During his innings, he hardly made a weak stroke, and his display considering the discouraging circumstances under which he made his runs was one of the most attractive seen on the Gymkhana ground this cold weather. Greener, who had the distinction of making second highest score for his side (25) batted most pluckily at a critical stage, and deserved considerable credit for his display. He was caught off Powell's bowling shortly before Abercrombie left and his stand with the latter had an important bearing on the game. After he left, Glasgow followed the good example set him and when an adjournment was made for tiffin, the total was 152 with one wicket in hand. Resuming after tiffin the innings was finished off in a few overs for a total of 161, Glasgow carrying his bat out for 18, the result of plucky hitting. The bowling honours were fairly evenly divided Coombs (4 for 66), Milne (3 for 58), Powell (2 for 12) and Kiddle (1 for 8) sharing in the general success.

After the usual ten minutes' interval, the Gymkhana sent in Cheetham and Powell to open the innings, and the start made by these two redoubtable batsman savoured very highly of an easy victory in prospective for their side. Both batsmen got to work in quiet but determined fashion and runs quickly accumulated. It cannot, however, be truthfully said that either of them ever seemed exactly comfortable when facing Wilson, and, indeed, Cheetham, who is having what for him is a most unsuccessful time only gave a glimpse of his real form, and early in his innings had a narrow escape of being caught in the slips off Abercrombie. In spite of his not being in his usual brilliant form he brought off several very fine strokes, and before his dismissal from a catch in the slips off Wilson had the satisfaction of entering the third decade. It is noteworthy that his downfall has in the last three or four innings been brought about by weak strokes in the slips. His dismissal was followed by a bad quarter of an hour for the Gymkhana, Sanderson, who succeeded only making a single before being bowled by Abercrombie, and Aston, who filled the vacancy, being dismissed in a similar manner by Wilson also for a single. Powell did not survive these reverses long being caught off Wilson for 18 compiled by slow cautious cricket, and thus four of the best batsmen on the side were out for the meagre score of 40 odd runs. This did not point to a victory for the Gymkhana, but things assumed a new complexion on Milne joining Kiddle, who had filled Aston's place. Both batsmen, who are of

the Jessopian School, immediately started forcing the game, and for a time everything went well the methods of the pair bringing about several changes in the bowling. Milne, who got to work with his usual celerity treated all the bowling with scant respect, and we very much doubt it he has ever been seen to better advantage during his six or seven years' connection with Gymkhana cricket. It was essentially his day and he made the most of it, his powerful off drives invariably reaching the boundary and nearly all his strokes being along the ground. For a time he received some support from Kiddle, but the latter fell a victim to a catch off Colley's bowling after he had contributed 14, although through some mistake of the scorers, he was only credited with 12. Even at this stage with Milne showing such brilliant form there was some chance that the Gymkhana would make the requisite number of runs, although this chance was immediately afterwards considerably lessened, when Vans Agnew, one of the best batsmen left, was incontinently dismissed by Colley. The outgoing batsman had made the laudable, though fatal, mistake of endeavouring to make hay of the bowling before getting his eye in and paid the penalty. Burns followed and looked like settling down, and again the hopes of Gymkhana supporters rose, for Milne continued to bat most brilliantly and was, indeed, looking all over like making a century. A good deal now depended on how long Burns remained in with Milne, but alas for the newly formed hopes of the Gymkhana! this player was caught at the wicket off Colley with the total somewhere about 110. Scott succeeded and was quickly dismissed by Abercrombie for a single and the situation had now become desperate. But Milne was still going strongly and with Coombs, who has on several occasions scored well at a crisis, as a partner, the hopes of the Gymkhana were once more raised to the highest tension when both batsmen proceeded to treat the bowling in pionic cricket fashion. All now certainly depended on the result of this partnership and as time progressed and no separation was effected, it looked, to use a hackneyed expression, "all Lombard Street to a China orange" that the Gymkhana would pull off the match. The naval team, however, never, relaxed their efforts for a moment and were repaid shortly afterwards by seeing Coombs clean bowled by Abercrombie. The excitement now became intense as with the last man, Captain McDonald in, only 13 runs were required for victory. That unlucky number again! Coombs had been bowled with the last ball of the over and the bowling was with Milne, Wilson being the bowler. Off his third ball he got that batsman smartly caught in the slips, and the innings closed for 149, just 12 less than the Hyacinth's total. Milne, whose share of the total was exactly 70, only one less than half the runs made by the rest of the side, played a practically faultless innings, and as far as we could see never made the least semblance of a mistake, a most unusual feature in the case of a long innings by a hitter of his stamp. His innings was characterised by hitting of the most extraordinary power and the failures of other batsmen did not in the least affect his batting which throughout was the outcome of rare confidence and exceedingly attractive to watch. His success, needless to say, was very popular, for he is one of the very keenest cricketers that ever donned flannels. Captain McDonald, we should mention, for about the fourth or fifth time since last July was not out and on this occasion had not even the satisfaction of being called upon to take guard. Wilson bowled very well for the Hyacinth as did also Abercrombie and Colley with certain limitations. There being still three quarters of an hour left for play, the Hyacinth eleven went in again and when stumps were drawn had scored 77 for the loss of two wickets. Captain Hood played slow cautious cricket for his 20 not out, while Lieut. Wilson contributed 39 not out by bright attractive cricket, both batsmen proving how valuable they are to their side. Captain Vans Agnew captured both wickets that fell for 37 runs. The following are the scores.—

H M S HYACINTH.

Capt Hon H Hood, c Powell, b Coombs	0
Lieut F Wilson, b Coombs	5
Mr C H Abercrombie, b Coombs	68
Dr M P Jones, c Sanderson, b Milne	13
Mr P L Butt, c McDonald, b Milne	0
Mr P H Colley, c sub, b Milne	0
Mr G Thomas, b Coombs	0
Mr J D Greener, c Milne, b Powell	25
Mr K R Glasgow, not out	12
Mr P R Oldershaw, b Powell	7
Mr G C Wilkins, b Kiddle	6
Extras	20
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs	Wickets
Coombs	66	4
Milne	58	3
Powell	12	2
Kiddle	8	1

GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, c Thomas, b Wilson	22
Mr S N Powell c Abercrombie, b Wilson	18
Mr P M D Sanderson, b Abercrombie	1
Mr A H S Aston, b Wilson	1
Mr J A C Kiddle, c Abercrombie, b Colley	12
Mr J S Milne, c Thomas, b Wilson	70
Capt E L Vans Agnew, c Hood, b Colley	0
Mr C L Burns, c Butt, b Colley	4
Mr W H Scott b Abercrombie	1
Mr E E Coombs, b Abercrombie	12
Capt J H McDonald, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	149

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs	Wickets
Abercrombie	56	3
Glasgow	15	0
Wilson	39	4
Jones	19	0
Colley	14	3

H M S HYACINTH—2nd Innings

Mr K R Glasgow, b Vans Agnew	11
Capt Hon H Hood, not out	20
Lieut F Wilson not out	39
Dr M P Jones, c Sanderson, b Vans Agnew	5
Extras	2
Total (for two wkts.)	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs	Wickets
Capt Vans Agnew	37	2
H Cheetham	23	0

BATTING AVERAGES

	No of Innings	Times not out	Highest score	Total runs	Average
Lieut F Wilson	4	0	96	201	50—1
Mr S N Powell	14	4	*100	438	43—8
Mr H Cheetham	13	3	*101	335	33—5
Mr A H S Aston	13	2	*69	273	27—3
Mr J A C Kiddle	8	3	49	133	26—3
Mr J S Milne	19	1	70	234	26
Mr A C Rumboll	9	1	41	147	18—3
Mr G Dawson	4	0	57	65	16—1
Mr W H Scott	5	1	*32	60	15
Mr C L Burns	7	0	54	94	13—3
Mr T J Reid	4	0	11	22	5—2
Capt J H McDonald	5	2	*10	15	5

* Denotes not out

BOWLING AVERAGES

	Runs	Wickets	Average
F Wilson	93	9	10—3
C H Abercrombie	67	5	13—2
S N Powell	114	8	14—2
H Cheetham	371	25	14—21
J S Milne	466	27	15—21
A C Rumboll	181	10	18—1
E E Coombs	347	18	19—5
Capt Vans Agnew	115	4	28—3
J A C Kiddle	44	1	44

SAILANA NOTES.

THE weather is cold and cloudy again, writes our Sailana correspondent. The wind is sharp and piercing. On Sunday the 25th ultimo it rained a little for a couple of hours.

His Highness the Raja Sahib Sir Jasvantsingji is to go to Ajmer on the 7th instant to take part in the meeting of the Mayo College Working Committee, which will be held for two days, the 8th and the 9th.

The remaining two batteries, Royal Field Artillery, left here on the 25th ultimo for their head-quarters. The whole Military Camp has now been removed.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

GERMAN ARTIFICIAL SILK.

SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

NOTHING could more clearly illustrate the use that may come of the British Cotton-growing Association than what is now going on in the Southern States. The planters, as they have a perfect right to do, are holding back their cotton for 10c., or whatever they may consider a fair price. Various well-known Cotton Exchange men and bankers have come to their assistance, and the "Southern Planters' Commission and Holding Company" has been proposed or initiated or established—we really do not know quite what is its state of being—to control some 2,000,000 bales of cotton. Of course, we do not know whether it is possible to do this, but it is possible that a large number of planters would be tempted by a present advance on a portion of their cotton and the promise on a high price ultimately, even with the condition that it should be held indefinitely. The company or pool would have entire control of the cotton that was mortgaged to them, and though the vast scale of the transactions, which would involve a great amount of detailed work, must make the experiment a doubtful one, its success is not inconceivable. But if it is possible to deal with such a gigantic crop as the present one it would surely be comparatively easy to manipulate a small or average crop in the same way, and nothing would please the Southern States better than some kind of scientific cornering which would give them a high price for the whole of their crop without provoking the storm that assails those who corner a small part of it.

The condition of the cotton market and its attendant inconveniences have driven spinners in America to follow the example already set in Germany and to combine for mutual defence against the cancelling of orders. A new organisation under the title of "Southern Soft Yarn Spinners' Association" has been formed at Charlotte, North Carolina, which, it is said, embraces amongst its members a majority of the spinners of hosiery and soft cotton yarns in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. The formation of this Association is due to the fact that of late efforts have been made in several cases to decline delivery of yarn purchased at considerably higher prices than are now ruling, and it was felt that a strong organisation which could command the best legal help was necessary to enforce the fulfilment of contracts between spinners, commission-houses, knitters, &c. If the objects of the Association are realised the danger of non-fulfilment of contracts through heavy market differences between contract and delivery dates will be minimised. The cost of running the Association is to be met by subscriptions from the members, which are fixed at a maximum of ten dollars per thousand spindles per annum, though it is only proposed to levy half this amount at present.

We learn from Boston that the projected Fall River cotton combination has fallen through—at any rate there has been no further development and none is expected for the present. It is reported that proposals by New York and Philadelphia capitalists of undoubted standing to secure options on some of the mills were absolutely refused. But in spite of the strong local opposition from banks and from mill officials and local shareholders to any scheme which did not involve extravagant prices the half dozen treasurers, who have interested themselves in the merger are unwilling to drop the matter entirely, and they hope that at a later date the matter may be put into shape for consideration by the various corporation shareholders.

In their New York cotton letter dated February 7, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers take the view that the ginners' report to January 16 will do away with the extreme crop estimates of 13,500,000 to 14,000,000 bales, will change the ideas of many about the value of the surplus of this crop, and will lead spinners to retain their reserve stocks and to purchase their daily consumption. The value of the surplus crop, they argue, "depends upon the ability of the planter to hold, and his desire to hold depends upon the development of the preparations for the new crop. We believe, therefore, that the new crop will from now on be the sustaining or depressing factor in the market." New York views, however, are, on the whole, decidedly bear, and Messrs. Hubbard, although inclined to credit the planter with considerable tenacity, admit that the recent small movement of cotton into sight is undoubtedly due in part to the severe weather which has prevailed throughout the cotton belt, and has delayed the transportation of the cotton sold on the advancing market.

From the annual report of the chief German firm engaged in the manufacture of artificial silk, the Vereinigte Kunstseidefabriken A.G., of Frankfort, it would appear that this article is coming rapidly into popular favour. The works of the above firm have, according to the report, been engaged day and night throughout 1904. A new factory was built during the year at Kelsterbach, and this establishment was working at the close of the year at half its total capacity. During the present year, a factory will be built in Italy in conjunction with certain Italian capitalists, whilst the growing demand from the United States has given rise, as we recently noticed, to negotiations for the building of an American factory. The net profit of the Frankfort concern for the past year amounted to 2,377,000 marks, as against 1,011,000 marks for 1903. The dividend declared was 35 per cent., as against 15 per cent.

In his new York financial letter dated February 4, Mr. Henry Clews comments on the singular indifference at present shown by Wallstreet and its clients to events which at ordinary times would have seriously unsettled Stock Exchange values. Amongst such events is the "Beef Trust" decision, which takes the ground that the packers' business was interstate commerce and therefore under control of the National Anti-Trust Law. If the Beef Trust was engaged in interstate commerce, so are many of the great American industrial combinations which possess a monopoly in their line of business, and the application of the law to them may only be a matter of invocation. The sweeping character of this decision and the wide extent of its application are not yet fully appreciated. Politically Mr. Clews considers it a good decision, as it will moderate, if not remove, much of the hostility towards capital which has its foundation in monopolistic combinations. Financially its effect remains to be seen.

The recent strong advance in the price of Suez Canal ordinary shares, the type chiefly dealt in both here and abroad, is worth attention. A year ago the quotation was 160 on the London Stock Exchange. At the end of 1904 it was 181. This week, it has been 186 or thereabouts. This further advance is apparently due to the enormous expansion of the transit receipts during January, the increase being 2,000,000 francs, or say £80,000 in round figures. It seems only natural that Suez Canal shares should receive keen attention from investors and speculators in this country, not merely in consideration of the large proprietary interest of the British Government in the Canal, but because of the fact that the overwhelming proportion of the traffic consists of British vessels and merchandise. The marketable shares, however,—that is, exclusive of the British Government's holding—are still mainly in French hands. As regards present prices it will be worth while to bear in mind that the January traffic comparison is with a month last year before the commencement of the war in the Far East, which has doubtless been largely accountable for the increase in the transit receipts of the Canal Company. Subsequent comparisons this year will be with months during which the war was in progress, and therefore less important increases, or even positive decreases, are not unlikely.

The activity in the Lancashire cotton trade has its counterpart at present in the heavy woolen districts of Yorkshire. During the last two months more advertisements for woolen weavers have been appearing in the Yorkshire newspapers than have been seen for a very long time past. Huddersfield is very busy with low fancy woollens, and a good export trade is being done. Dewsbury is overwhelmed with blanket orders, and several firms are running overtime on fancy woolens. In the Leeds district manufacturers are busy with the Japanese army orders, and many of them have had to put work outside on commission. One firm, at Luddendenfoot, are running several mills besides their own, and it is said that they have been running many as ninety sets of machines. At Bradford manufacturers are certainly busier than they have been, but much less activity prevails there than in the woollen districts. At the same time a very encouraging dress trade with America continues to be done, and some big lines are still to go forward in addition to the heavy shipments of last December and January. Special interest attaches to the development of the lustre trade, and it is noteworthy that those who are producing mohairs for America are the busiest. A new mohair fabric is being produced for ladies' coats, and another new cloth is being made to imitate caracul skin, of which some large quantities have already been sold.

Statistics of the Sea Island cotton crop for this season up to the 3rd inst, show that the actual receipts have amounted to 81,334 bales, against 67,030 bales for the corresponding period in the previous season. Exports to Great Britain continue to show a large reduction, being 1,551 bales less than up to the 3rd February last year, whereas at the end of December they only showed a decrease of 294 bales. The Continent also is taking considerably less, for the exports thereto are 1,033 bales under what they were during this period last season. American spinners, however, have taken 48,895 bales, against 31,764 last year. So the total exports and takings during the first five months of this season equalled 71,152 bales, against 56,605 for the corresponding time last season—i.e., an increase of 14,547 bales. The stock in Charleston and Savannah on the 3rd inst. amounted to 12,897 bales, which is some 845 bales more than last year at this time.

THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

1 METRE GAUGE RAILWAY OPENED.

DURBAR AT RAJKOTE.

RAJKOTE, MARCH. 4.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by his Staff, arrived at Wadhwan at 9-50 a.m., yesterday, and was met by the Agent to the Governor, his Highness the Thakore of Morvi, the Political Agent of Jhalavad, the officers of Government and the leading residents. His Excellency the Governor was conducted by his Highness the Thakore of Morvi to a decorated shamiana, pitched near the railway station. Here his Highness, in requesting his Excellency to declare the new metre gauge railway open, said the new line had cost twenty lakhs, which was less by a three and a quarter lakhs than the original estimate. His Excellency Lord Lamington made a few remarks, stating that the ceremony marked the beginning of a successful career for the new conversion.

At noon his Excellency left Wadhwan for Rajkote by special train, and arrived there at 4-45 p.m. His Excellency was received by the European and Native officers of the province and station, and was escorted by the Rajkumars in procession. When Lord Lamington entered the shamiana erected for the occasion, a salute was fired, Colonel Kennedy, Agent to the Governor, then introduced the Chiefs, and his Highness the Jam Saheb of Navanagar read an address, welcoming his Excellency.

The address stated that they hailed his Excellency's visit as one that was sure to strengthen the mutual good understanding and personal ties of attachment which had so happily influenced the relations between successive holders of his Excellency's high office and the Princes and Chiefs of the Province. The address also acknowledged the solicitude of Government in the time of distress in the Province owing to famine and plague.

Lord Lamington, in reply, said that, being aware of the scarcity and distress which beset the Kathiwar States and wishing to avoid any additional extra outlay being imposed upon the Chiefs and those dependent upon them by his visit he wished, if possible, to postpone his visit but learnt that it would be better if the visit took place now. His Excellency trusted some recompense was found by visiting the Chiefs, making their personal acquaintance and bringing himself into closer touch with their feelings, their aspirations and their administration. He selected this time because a great number of Chiefs could be brought together at Rajkote and matters more adequately discussed.

His Highness the Jam of Navanager then presented the address in a silver casket to his Excellency the Governor, who, followed, by the Chiefs in procession, left for the Residency, passing through the streets, which were gaily decorated and thronged by large crowds.

H. E. the Governor received in public Durbar this morning the Chiefs and Sirdars of Kathiawar.

Among the Chiefs, (First class) were the Nawab of Junaghad, the Jam Saheb of Navanagar, the Rana Saheb of Porebunder, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangandra and the Thakore of Gondal; and second class, the chiefs of Wadhwan, Limbdi, Dhrole, Palitana, and the Raj Saheb of Vankaner.

At 10-55 a. m. the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, conducted by the Political Agent in charge of Gohilvad Prant, arrived, and was met by an A.-D.-C, of the Governor and the Oriental Translator, who conducted him to the Lang Library Hall, in the Durbar Hall.

The Chiefs occupied seats below the dais on the right of the Governor in order of precedence. On the platform on the right of the Governor were the members of the Governor's staff, and behind them sat the Rajkumars. On the left sat the ladies, among them being the Rani of Gondal and the lady members of the family.

The Governor arrived escorted by a detachments of cavalry, and was received under the usual salute.

Lord Lamington entered the hall in procession, the whole assembly standing until he took his seat on the dais. Mr. DuBoulay, the Private Secretary, informed his Excellency that the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar was waiting to receive the insignia of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and the grant of his Majesty the King-Emperor conferring the dignity.

The Private Secretary, accompanied by the members of the Order of the Star of India, proceeded to the Lang Library and escorted his Highness to the Durbar Hall. When his Highness had reached the dais and made his obeisance to the Governor, the Secretary read and delivered to his Excellency the grant of his Majesty the King-Emperor conferring upon his Highness the dignity. His Excellency delivered the grant to his Highness, who also received the Riband and Badge of the Order, which were attached on his breast by the Private Secretary. His Highness then resumed his seat in the Durbar.

The Chiefs were next presented to his Excellency by the Agent to the Governor, the "nuzzars" being touched and remitted. The Governor then addressed the Durbar.

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BOMBAY MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual meeting of the Bombay Missionary Association and a conversazione held in connection therewith, took place at the Town Hall on Saturday evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the Association and that of the Society of St. John the Evangelist and the community of All Saints attended the meeting. The Bishop of Bombay presided.

The Reverend Father Nicholson in addressing the gathering said there would not be time to read the report, so he proposed only to present a brief statement touching upon the most important features of the Mission. The meeting was the first Annual meeting of the Bombay Missionary Association, which called into existence and sustained by the energy of the Rev. Father Langmore, had done most valuable work and it was hoped, would still be further developed. Turning to the work of the community in Mazagon the speaker said the buildings formerly occupied by the St. Peter's European boys school were now chiefly used for a boarding school for the sons of Indian Christians of the better class and for a day school to which, both Christians and non-Christians were admitted. The hostel for Christian students enabled a home to be provided for young men who were enabled to live in it cheaply and were protected to some extent from the temptations to be found in a city like Bombay. The attention of the Municipality had been called to the Bhandarvada reservoir, the leakage from which made the locality in which the school was built somewhat feverish. The Sisters of all Saints had been doing useful work among Christian women and with the assistance of Mr. J. Wallace a sewing and bead industry had been started by which many useful articles had been manufactured for sale. Needlework was also carried on and employment now found for forty workers. The sisters were looking after the maintenance and education of seventy orphans, many of whom had been received in an absolutely destitute condition. In addition, the Mission had primary schools for the poor in which a large number of children were being educated. Dr. Bradley's medical work among all among all castes and creeds had won for her much gratitude, affection and esteem. There had been a large increase in the number of patients making use of the Umarkhadi hospital. Evangelistic work had been carried on by the Rev. F. H. Lord in the districts around Pen, Panwell and Tal, while the work carried out at Umarkhadi had been most encouraging. The educational work was based on a principle of self-help while the industrial work for women and lads, which taught how useful work could be carried out, was a subject the value of which could not be over-estimated. It was the desire of the Sisters to open a hospital for Christian women earning their livelihood in Bombay. The speaker concluded by stating that the meeting was composed of those who were the friends of Missions and to such they made no apology for basing their claims for support not only for the secular work that was being done but also for the religious work that was being attempted. He had not said anything about the needs of the Missions, not because they did not exist or because they were few, but because if what had been said the Mission commended itself to the friends of Missions, he was confident it would not fail in enlisting their support.

The Bishop of Bombay considered those present wished to have the speeches as short as possible and it was therefore unfortunate that a Bishop was put up to speak on the subject of Missions and the Diocese of Bombay. He considered that first of all the Association responsible for the gathering was to be congratulated on its enterprise and that Mr. Edgar Faulkner was deserving of their thanks for having arranged the musical programme. In referring to the work of the Community in Mazagon the speaker said the Missions he alluded to the fact that the labours at Umarkhandi and Mazagon was originally carried on among Europeans, but when that section of the population drifted away the work had been carried on among the Natives. The Bishop said he had been much impressed with the manner in which that work had been carried on and by the unselfishness and devotion of those connected with the Missions for they purchased chawls, they educated the young and took care of orphans, while Dr. Bradley's name was one known all over Bombay, and he said with all his heart "God speed such work." He then alluded to the work among the Native Christians and to the employment of the latter as servants in households. On this subject he suggested that Christian people should apply to the right sources for men and women as servants, servants who were known as the Ministers, for by doing so they would help in the solving of one of the most difficult problems, namely the finding of employment for those who had become Christians and who had been excommunicated by their own castes and creed traces. He thought it would be a good thing in the Societies combined together to form a registry where it could be possible to find Christian servants, and believed that if such was carried out much of the mischief in regard to such servants would die a natural death. He advocated that the various Missions should come to terms with one another on a broad basis and so present a more united front, and as showing the power of the Missionary in India the speaker alluded to a recent speech of the Viceroy, and to the Gaekwar of Baroda's address on the case quadalupe.

The proceedings were brought to a close with a short programme of songs and music and amongst those who contributed to the entertainment of the evening were Miss Russell, Miss N. Wilson Miss D. Vining and Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Mr. F. S. Punnett and Mr. N. Medley.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 5.

Sunday :—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in plains Upper India while it has risen briskly to rapidly in Kashmir. Pressure continues much higher than usually everywhere. Practically no rain has fallen. The weather is still disturbed in Persia and more rain has been reported from Jask, where strong, easterly wind is blowing. Disturbance in Persia is still at considerable distance from India, but is apparently moving eastward and may commence giving rain in Baluchistan, during the next 24 hours. Weather is likely to be fine generally elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Poona and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is from '08" to 33" above normal over the whole area.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam, Bombay and Saugor and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The day temperature is from 5° to 23° in defect of normal in many places to the north of Latitude 20° while the night temperature is from 5° to 11° in excess at Ratnagiri, Saugor, Neemuch, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Amere, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Cuddapah and the lowest 45° at Jaipur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Gujarat, Central India and at Karachi, Ajmere, Rajpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Calicut and Negapatam.

Rain in light showers fell at Neemuch Cawnpore. Weather is cloudy in Berar, Central India, Gujarat, and a few scattered showers are likely to the north of Latitude 20°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

It will be thirty years practically to a day when the Prince of Wales lands in Bombay next November since his illustrious father landed there before him. The time is not so remote but that many will remember, says the "Pioneer," that one of the first incidents of the trip was an unedifying controversy over the question of presents. The offerings of the Chiefs to the Prince on his landing were exhibited together in Bombay. One had given a splendid gold vase, another a diamond, another a matchless pearl, and so on: in return they received a neat signet ring, or a sensible-looking watch, or a medal. The Native Princes no doubt received these gifts as they were meant, and valued them for their associations; but comparisons under the circumstances were inevitable. No one could avoid seeing that as a matter of exchange, England was giving a shilling and taking a sovereign. It was very unfair to the Prince to allow an impression of shabbiness to attach itself to the start of his tour; and assuredly it is a wise decision that has determined on this occasion to do away with the presents altogether. The observance having nowadays lost all its meaning, is a useless extravagance, and the Chiefs will have abundant occasion for manifesting their loyalty and hospitality in other ways.

THE MISSION TO LHASA.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND'S IMPRESSIONS.

SIR FRANK YOUNGHUSBAND, who was heard of the British Mission to Thibet, gave an address before the Royal Geographical Society on Feb. 13. The subject, as advertised, was "The geographical results of the Thibet Mission," but in the course of the address he made frequent allusion to the political side of the enterprise. At the outset he was at some pains to remove the impression which, he said, had of recent years grown up in Europe that Thibet is a wretched, poor, inhospitable country. The northern part, which is all that recent European travellers have seen, is indeed barren, uncultivated, and worthless, and this forms quite two-thirds of the whole, but the other part is remarkably well cultivated, dotted over with thriving villages and the well-built and comfortable residences of the Thibetan gentry. As a whole, and excluding the worthless desert portion, Thibet is fully as rish as Kashmir or Nepal. The valleys in which Lhasa, Gyantse, and Shigatse are situated, and the valley of the Brahmaputra, are flat valleys from four or five to as much as ten miles broad, covered with good soil, well irrigated, and richly cultivated. This is the most important geographical fact which, though mentioned casually by former travellers, we were able to re-establish and confirm. He took the audience in the footsteps of the Mission, and declared that in the whole realm of nature he knew of no greater glories than Sikkim and Thibet afford.

OBJECTS OF THE MISSION ATTAINED.

This was not the place, he remarked, to speak of the military and political work of the Mission but, he added, I may at least say that our objects were attained, and I may express my firm conviction that from this time onwards all European travellers will be the gainers for what the British Mission did in 1904. It was the deepest disappointment to him that fighting should have been necessitated, and the Thibetan Generals were as little anxious for it as he was, but they had impossible orders from Lhasa—Orders not to fight, not to negotiate, not to let us proceed, Unless, therefore, the British were prepared to abandon the whole object of the Mission fighting was inevitable. The refusal to negotiate at Gyantse necessitated the advance to Lhasa. As the Mission approached Lhasa, "I was met by a variety of deputations, each one of increasing weight and importance, and each more urgent than the last in begging me not to proceed to Lhasa. The Dalai Lama himself even wrote to me, as an act of unprecedented condescension on his part, and sent his High Chamberlain to say that if we went to Lhasa his religion would be spoilt and he would die. I had to inform him, in reply, of the delicate and painful position in which I was placed, for if, on the one hand, I went on to Lhasa I understood that his holiness would die, while if I stayed where I was I would myself die, as I would undoubtedly have my head cut off, if I failed to obey the orders I had received and negotiate the treaty in Lhasa itself. Reluctant as I was to cause the premature demise of the Dalai Lama, I felt I had no alternative. I informed the High Chamberlain, but to proceed to Lhasa."

IGNORANT BUT POLITE.

In Lhasa itself, he continued, all the leading men both lay and ecclesiastical, came before me, and with them I reasoned and argued and chaffed day after day and week after week. Appallingly ignorant and inconceivably unbusinesslike they were. No one man had supreme authority or full responsibility to negotiate with me. A Council were supposed to be the chief executive authorities, but they could do nothing without the consent of the National Assembly, and they, without any presiding officer to control them or any sense of responsibility, simply censured instead of endorsing what the Executive Council did, while these latter were prohibited from attending meetings of the National Assembly to argue their case in person. More hopelessly inept organisation for dealing with a crisis in their foreign affairs it would be difficult to imagine. But ignorant, bigoted, and apparently immovable as they were, they had their good points. They were almost invariably polite, and they were genial. The humblest little joke was enough to set them off laughing, and I do not recall separating at the close of a single interview, of all the many we had at Lhasa, with any feeling of ill temper, I must confess to a feeling of exasperation sometimes when I reflected that my Convension had to be got through in so short a time, and no ray of daylight was for so long visible through the dreary clouds of obstruction, but these poor Thibetans do deserve credit for never having really irritated me. It was, after all, their business to make as good a bargain as they could with me, and pertinacity is a trait which need not be cavilled at. Still it was heavy, weary work. Eight or ten of them would come together. Each one had to have his say, so that when he returned home he could boast that he had, for his part, spoken up to the British Commissioner, Each one I listened to patiently, and each one I answered. In this way, as every day produced a few fresh men, I worked through most of the leading men in Lhasa, while Captain O'Connor, whose trials were still greater than mine, tackled even larger numbers in his private room." On the whole Sir F. Younghusband formed a low estimate of their mental calibre. It was impossible to regard them as much else than children. The leading Lama, who was recognised as regent and was the principal agent in the negotiations, pleasant, benevolent, genial old gentleman as he was, had really very little intellectual power and but a small modicum of spirituality. He liked his little jokes, and we were always on the best of terms. He was firmly convinced the earth was triangular. His intellectual attainments did not amount to much more than a knowledge by rote of prodigious quantities of verses from the sacred books.

UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR MAHATMAS.

The general run of abbots of monasteries and leading Lamas had even less to recommend them. One monastery at Lahasa contained no fewer than 10,000 monks, and another had 7,000. "But I do not think anyone saw these monks without remarking what a degraded, nasty, sensual-looking lot they were. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that in Thibet is to be found a pure and lofty form of Buddhism. Buddhism and Chinese civilisation certainly have raised the rough tribes who six or seven centuries ago inhabited Thibet into something very much higher than they were before these appeared. But intellectual and spiritual life is stifled by the rigorous monastic rule. All foreign ideas and individual originality have so far been trampled down. And the result is a people of inflexible rigidity, wholly unable to adapt themselves to altering conditions, and without any intellectual force or spiritual impetus. We sought for but did not find the wonderful Mahatmas who would lead us to more lofty peaks of light and wisdom than ever we had trod before. And while I would not deny that Buddhism has done much to tame and civilise a barbarous race of demonworshippers in Thibet, I would warn those who would look to Lhasa for any kind of higher intellectual or spiritual guidance to seek nearer home for what they need. Imbued as the Thibetans are with much of that impassive contentment inculcated by Buddha, they are still to all intents and purposes demonworshippers. Their religion is grotesque and is the most degraded, not the purest, form of Buddhism in existence." Sir Once business had been arranged, concluded Sir F. Younghusband, the Thibetans were as happy as possible. In their heart of hearts they knew full well they had got off remarkably cheaply, and "they had indeed the grace to acknowledge this." The last words of the entire Council, who with their secretaries came to of a farewell, were that they intended to keep the treaty and be friends with us in future.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BRIDEGROOM.

RECOVERY OF MAJOR PAKENHAM'S BODY.

Soon after four o'clock on the morning of Feb. 17 a coastguardsman picked up on the sea shore at Folkestone a body, which has been identified as that of Major Harry Pakenham who disappeared from the Royal Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on February 10th.

The body was found close to the spot where the Major's overcoat was discovered. The remains have been conveyed to the mortuary to await an inquest.

About a week previously the following appeared among the marriage notices in the "Times" :—

On February 7, at all Saints' Knightsbridge, by the Rev. R. Blakeney, Canon of Peterborough, Major Harry Pakenham, son of Lieutenant-General T. H. Pakenham, to May, daughter of the late Colonel Markham, of Becca Hall.

After the marriage ceremony, Major Pakenham and his wife journeyed to Folkestone and occupied rooms at the Royal Pavilion Hotel. On the evening of the 10th inst., the Major left for a stroll, and told his wife he should not be long. He then appeared to be in the best of spirits. Major Pakenham, however, did not return, and nothing more was heard of him until the discovery of his body, as stated.

On the day following the disappearance of Major Pakenham a boatman picked up an overcoat near Folkestone Harbour, and this was subsequently identified as belonging to the Major. His name was found on a handkerchief, and a note in a pocket of the coat stated that the owner was not well, and did not see any prospect of getting better.

Major Pakenham, it appears, had suffered from enteric fever, contracted in South Africa, where he saw much service.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

A PATRIOTIC AGITATION.

SIR HENRY COTTON, K. C. S. I., president of the recent Indian National Congress, gave a lecture in the Picton Hall, Liverpool, on February 15, on "How to Govern India." In the course of his address, Sir Henry said the salient principles which should guide the British in their Government of India were decentralisation, the pervading presence of a spirit of receptivity, a capacity to refrain from unnecessary action, an appreciation of the wide difference between the East and West and between the different parts of India itself, and above all a hearty sympathy with the wishes and interests of the people governed. The late Lord Salisbury some thirty years ago, when he was Secretary of State for India, delivered a public address in which he said the great danger to India lay in the attitude of Englishmen towards the Indians, the spirit of arrogance and self-superiority which induced them to treat the natives of India in an unworthy and improper manner, and which naturally excited much irritation among the people. Lord Salisbury went on to say that men of such a type were just the men who could deal a blow of the deadliest character to British rule. They were the real enemies of Britain. The best friends of Britain, on the other hand, the best servants of the Government were those who ruled by sympathy and affection, who exercised their influence to soften asperities, to bridge over the wide gulf between East and West and to inspire confidence and respect. There was no limit to the influence of an Indian official who treated the people kindly. It was quite easy to gain their confidence; the official had only to treat them as friends and equals. There were many Englishmen who attempted to pursue that line, but there were far more who attempted to govern on the lines of aloofness, to use no stronger expression. The spirit of common patriotism was growing in India. That had been greatly facilitated by the introduction among all its various races of a common language; all the Indian races could now speak English, and the whole proceedings of the Congress were conducted in that language.

Let it be understood that there was no desire amongst the educated classes, or indeed amongst any section of the community, to eject England from India. They realised that they owed much to England—their education, for example, and their immunity from foreign attack. They were grateful for the benefits they had received from English rule. —(A laugh.) They had a perfect horror of Russia, a greater horror of Russia than any entertained by Englishmen, because they regarded it as at least possible that there might be a struggle between Russia and England for the possession of India, and this terror lest India should at some time fall into the hands of Russia was a perfect bogey to Indians. He did not mean to say that they were content with the British Government. They were resolved to modify the system of government until it ceased to be the pure bureaucracy it was at present, and admitted the people of the country to the largest share of the administration. They looked forward to a great self-governing federation of the Indian States. Macaulay had said that it would be "the proudest day in England's history" when we had so trained the Indian people in the arts of government that they would be able to carry on that portion of the British Empire themselves. That day had not yet come, but it was dawning.

Lord Curzon had refused to receive the resolutions of the National Congress, on the ground that his doing so would set up a bad precedent. He had made the greatest possible mistake from his own point of view and he had missed the most favourable opportunity of recovering his popularity in India and acquiring that influence over the people which was essential to a ruler. For various reasons Lord Curzon had lost the confidence of educated Indians. He had pursued a policy of reaction, quite alien to that followed by his most distinguished of predecessors Lord Ripon.—(Applause.) The educated classes were gravely discontented, for they saw the administration being more and more brought under a bureaucracy. Like the Russians, they wanted to liberalise the government under which they lived. But unlike the Russians, they were not revolutionaries, and they had no disposition to use force. That temper, however, would not always last; the duty of Englishmen at home was not to bother about details of Indian Government, but to concern themselves with large principles, and insist upon the extension of that self-government which had raised our colonies from the position of dependencies to that of friends and allies.—(Applause.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS DEADLOCK.

ORIENT-PACIFIC COMPANY'S NEW POLICY.

THERE will shortly be a development arising out of the deadlock in the Australian mail service.

The current list of sailings arranged by the Orient-Pacific comes to a close in the early part of March, says the "St. James's Budget," and the loss of the mail contract as the result of the policy of the Federal Government will necessitate a new service based on the altered conditions.

It is not possible at present to make any official statement on the question, but we understand that the changes to be introduced may eventually have far reaching effects. It is safe to say that from the outset the revised arrangements will not provide the regular, frequent, and fast service which obtained under the contract. Free from the obligations which the mail contract imposed, the company may be expected to adapt the new service entirely to the commercial exigencies of the trade. A sailing, for instance, may be cancelled or postponed when the running of a steamer, from the financial point of view, is not justified by the amount of cargo and the number of passengers to be carried. The ports to be called at will in the same way be decided upon in accordance with trade requirements. Under the contract, sailings had to take place at regular intervals and calls had to be made at specified ports and it frequently happened that a ship had to be despatched partially loaded when by waiting another twenty-four hours it might have had a full cargo and a larger number of passengers.

Another important point which is raised by the new situation concerns the future of the fine fleet of steamers possessed by the company. The vessels were specially built for the mail service. Their engines are larger, and take up much more room than those on the ordinary passenger and cargo steamers. In order that the contract speed with an adequate margin might be attained, and consequently the cargo space is very much curtailed. Now that the mail subsidy is no longer forthcoming, it will be necessary to consider whether it is desirable to run ships with such large and powerful engines. Even if the present speed be maintained, the reserve power which the engines provide is no longer needed and the company may decide, in the event of the new situation being continued, to substitute vessels better adapted to the general trade, utilise the existing fleet, or some part of it, in another direction.

The company, we understand, has no intention, as has been suggested, of dropping the Suez Canal route. The saving in dues which would result from the adoption of the Cape route has not, of course, been overlooked by the directors, but for the present at least the shorter and more popular route will be adhered to.

Loss and inconvenience continue to be experienced both in Australia and in England by the refusal of the Federal Government to provide an alternate contract service. The system of sending the mails by convenient steamers, paying for the room taken up, is, as was to be expected, a failure, the mails arriving in most cases only a day or two in advance of those carried by the P. and O. fortnightly service.

The Orient liner Ormus called at Adelaide on February 16th, and took the homeward mails.

THE KING'S INTERVENTION.

MALL "MILKMAIDS" TO BE GRANTED A NEW SITE.

THROUGH the personal intervention of the King, Mrs. Caroline Burry and Mrs. Emma Kitchen, the Mall "milkmaids," have been granted another site for their stalls, and when visited by a "Mail" representative they were found in tears of joy and gratitude.

Earlier in the day they had been summoned to the Office of Works. In honour of the visit the old dames donned their best attire. On arrival at the Office of Works they were taken before Sir Schomberg McDonnell, the secretary, "a very nice, kind gentleman," who told them of the King's decision. They were then asked if they would like a site in Kensington Gardens. Their reply was that they preferred St. James's Park, where their business connection had been built up. "Very well, it shall be in St. James's Park, on a site just opposite the Horse Guards," was Sir Schomberg's answer. Sir Schomberg told them that they must not regard the new stands as their freehold. The privilege to hold them would lapse with their death.

The sisters were further informed that the Office of Works would put them up two new stalls, which would be ready in a fortnight. It was to be understood however that they were not to keep the cows there. Before leaving the Office of Works the old ladies were given tea.

The sisters have sent a grateful letter to the King. "We have spent all our days there (St. James's Park) and through your kindness we shall end our lives there they said. "We are filled with joy. Two old women will always pray that blessings may rest on your Majesty," the Queen and all the Royal Family."

THE VENEZUELAN DIFFICULTY.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S DEFIANCE.

New York, February 17 The Venezuelan difficulty has suddenly come to a head, much to the chagrin of the Administration. The crisis is most inopportune, for a variety of reasons, chief among them being, of course, the San Domingo matter. If it can possibly be managed, things will be allowed to slide along in Venezuela as they have been doing, for the past two years, until the San Doming, protocol has been ratified, and then, it may be confidently predicted, the pace will be quickened at Caracas. But the trouble at Washington is that the prospective entanglement in Venezuela may not dispose the Senate to do what is required in the matter of San Domingo.

However, some useful conferences took place last evening, and there is said to be reason to hope that the protocol will be ratified without undue delay. Nobody here or at Washington, can understand the attitude of President Castro. From the very commencement of the asphalt concession dispute, he has displayed extraordinary arrogance in his personal dealings with Mr. Bowen, the American Minister, and scarcely veiled insolence in his written communications. When the German bogey was much in evidence, it used to be asserted that Castro was being secretly backed up by the Kaiser but this theory is no longer entertained in any quarter.

The favourite explanation now is that President Castro is "eaten up with vanity," and thinks one American Republic as good as another. Mr. Bowen, the American Minister at Caracas, is said to go about in fear of assassination, owing to the President's enmity, and the reports sedulously circulated in the capital that he is engaged in some deep scheme for overthrowing the Republic, and annexing Venezuela to the United States.

On the other hand, it is only fair to state that Mr Bowen has been accused of entire lack of tact in dealing with the Venezuelan President and Government. Naturally little is heard here of the Venezuelan side of the asphalt dispute, but it has been suggested that all the equity is not on the side of the American concessionaires, and it is hinted that in due time, exposure will be made of a system of political corruption carried on at Caracas, in the interests of American concession hunters, that will arouse the professional envy of the most experienced of State Legislature lobbyists in this country.

SLANDER ACTIONS BY CLERGYMEN.

AN APPEAL TO THE KING.

MORE trouble has arisen over the proceedings of the Royal Commission which is inquiring into the question of Church Discipline.

Some weeks ago, it may be remembered, it was stated that a number of High Church clergymen, against whom allegations have been made by witnesses who have given evidence before the Commission of contravening the Church Discipline Act, under which criminal action may be taken, had determined to institute legal proceedings on the ground that the accusations of law-breaking were untrue. The clergymen demanded that the names of the witnesses should be disclosed, and it is now stated that the names will be revealed very shortly. A number of slander actions are likely to follow.

The further trouble that has arisen, curiously enough, is occasioned by the revelation of information supplied to the Commission by High Church clergymen. Certain evidence was given against clergymen of the diocese of Bath and Wells. The clergymen, at the invitation of the Commissioners, forwarded replies. The clergymen now complain that, contrary to all precedent and to their mandate, the Commissioners sent the evidence and the replies to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, they allege, has used the information thus imparted to compel them to delete certain observances which they admitted were used in their services, but which they contend are quite lawful. The clergymen say they would never have sent replies if they had thought they would be transmitted to the Bishop, and their contention is that the Commission exceeded its rights in disclosing the contents of the communications before it had reported to the King.

Thirty clergymen, some of whom are amongst the most influential in the diocese, are affected. They are very indignant at the unfair treatment which they consider they have received, and they are considering the advisability of making a direct appeal to the King in the matter. The Commissioners seem to have assumed that they have visitatorial authority, but the High Church party claim that this is not the case.

Dissatisfaction at the action of the Commission and of the Bishop is general amongst High Churchmen, who say that they have other grievances against the methods of the Commission. They believe that the Bishop of Bath and Wells has taken the action of which they complain entirely on his own initiative.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	10	4	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	20	14	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	36	34	61
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	13	10	24
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	47	40	87
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	8	6	14
G Mahim and Worli ...	12	8	20
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	10	20
Total ...	146	126	278
Same date last year ...	185	170	262

SMALL-POX,
Attacks. 66 Deaths. 28

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	7	6	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	18	23	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	28	25	46
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi ...	11	9	26
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	43	34	70
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	9	10	19
G Mahim and Worli ...	10	9	22
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	10	30
Total ...	126	126	273
Total plague deaths to date ...	282,078	235,426	
Same date last year ...	155	122	227

SMALL-POX,
Attacks. 51 Deaths. 36

WE referred a short time ago to the probability that changes might possibly be made in the "Deferred" tariff on the Indian Telegraph system, the four-anna message having proved such a remarkable success. At present six words are allowed free of charge for the address, and four words can be sent for as many annas in the body of the message. As the registration of abbreviated addresses has gone hand in hand with the reduction in the unit charge from eight to four annas, those who adopt this plan are not reaping full advantage from the change. It has therefore been suggested that the free address should disappear and that the ten words now sent for four annas should be utilised by the sender. In that case the sender's name, the station telegraphed to, and the code-word giving the receiver's name and address would absorb only three words, leaving seven for the actual message. If the sender's name were not sent—and this is not necessary in many cases—eight words would be possible in the message. This would be a marvellously cheap rate, and the commercial community particularly would appreciate it. As the "Deferred" traffic amounts to 75 per cent. of the whole it is obviously worth cultivating.

CONTRABAND.

HOW LORD LANSDOWNE PRESSED THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

A White Paper was issued on February 14, containing correspondence respecting contraband of war in connection with the hostilities between Russia and Japan. In a despatch, dated June 1, Lord Lansdowne informed Sir C. Hardinge, that the British Government observed with great concern that rice and provisions would be treated as unconditionally contraband, a step which they regarded as inconsistent with the law and practice of nations. The Government protested against the doctrine that it was for the belligerent to decide that certain articles were, as a matter of course, and without reference to their destination, to be dealt with as contraband.

On August 10, Lord Lansdowne, in a further despatch said it was evident that unless some steps were taken by the Russian Government to restrain their naval authorities from indiscriminate molestation of neutral traders, the amount of compensation for which the Russian Government would find itself liable might assume enormous dimensions. Sir C. Hardinge was instructed to call the Russian Government's attention to this aspect of the question. It was necessary they should realise that it was rapidly assuming a shape in which it would be impossible for the British Government to rest content with the prospect of obtaining pecuniary compensation for the sufferers. Lord Lansdowne said the situation which had arisen was indeed, becoming one of the utmost gravity. The position, already sufficiently threatening, was aggravated by the assertion on behalf of the Russian Government that the captor of a neutral ship was within his rights if he sank it merely for the reason that it was difficult or impossible for him to convey.

In an interview with Count Lamsdorff on August 23, Sir Charles Hardinge said certain facts had given rise to an idea in British mercantile circles that there was an organised differentiation between British and other neutral vessels. Count Lamsdorff warmly repudiated the idea. The British Ambassador reported on September 16, that he was informed by Count Lamsdorff that supplementary instructions had been issued to the naval commanders and naval prize courts, according to which the conditionally contraband nature of articles used for peaceful or warlike purpose according to circumstances, and included under Section 10 of Articles 6, was admitted, but the Russian Government could not admit that articles of dual use when addressed to private individuals in the enemy's country should be necessarily free from seizure and condemnation.

Count Lamsdoff assured the British Ambassador on September 22 of his personal conviction that the British Government would have no further cause for complaint with regard to the treatment of coal if the new instructions were carried out in the sense in which they were drawn up, but he gave no indication of yielding on the question of principle.

A DEAL IN TORPEDO-BOATS.

CURIOUS STORY FROM PARIS.

A curious story of clandestine dealing in torpedo-boats which happened in Paris recently is told by the "Manchester Guardian." An agent of the Russian Government, armed with £400,000, appeared and proposed to purchase four torpedo destroyers of the Caroline type. The Caroline, of course, was the so-called yacht bewitched away to Libau under the nose of the British Government. An English agent arranged for the purchase of four boats, which, once at sea, were to be convoyed by a Russian cruiser to Libau. There was at the time a sort of purchasing board in Paris, of whom Baron de Taube, now employed on the Hull Commission, seemed to be the principal member. One difficulty was to find a purchaser and vendor not overwhelmed with a sense of the duties of neutrals. The purchaser was found in a South American personage. Baron de Taube drew and signed four cheques on as many blank sheets in London on November 7, dating the cheques November 13, and it was agreed that the money should be paid on delivery of the boats.

On Friday, November 11 a Russian naval officer, with a compatriot, attempted to obtain possession of the boats, but delivery was not allowed. The drafts were duly presented at Messrs. Rothschild's in Paris on Tuesday, November 14, Payment was refused on the grounds of "pas d'accord entre tireur et beneficiaire" —disagreement between drawer and payee. The cheques amounted to about £168,000. To this sum £120,000 was the purchase price of the torpedo-boats, £3,000 consideration to the English and South American agents, and £240,000 backsheesh—there is no other word—to the Russian agents. Suddenly two of the purchasing board in Paris were hastily recalled to Russia, and there was a flutter in the French Foreign Office when legal proceedings were threatened against M. de Taube and a Russian colonel, member of the purchasing board. The unpaid cheques lie in safe custody in London.

HIGH COURT.—March 6.

Before the Hon The Chief JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

For further Argument and for Judgment.

1370—Captain and V—Goolam Hoosein Somejt and others vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford B and Co

1374—Lindsay and Co—Soolemun Somejt and others vs Rahimtoola Somejt and others—Unwalla and P—Captain and V and Crawford B and Co

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1367—Thakurdas and Co—Rajabai widow and others vs Sarabai widow—Captain V

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

153-5765-04—Wadia G and Co—H Jee Hashum Janoo and others vs Choonilal Ubotalal and another—Little and Co

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1378—Tyabji D and Co—Ghellabhai Mancerdas vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi and others—Matubhoy J and M and Ridgelow G and Co

1367—Ridgelow G and W—Gordhandas Jothabhai vs Ramdasji Rammarayan Mugnalal J and G

1373—Mirza and M—Syed Zenul Abdeden bin Syed Hisamudin Refai vs Zoolekhabai widow and others Captain and V Mirzas and M

1379—Tyabji D and Co—Bibi Khayer Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co—Mirza and M

1380—Aroeser H D and Co—Merwanji Coeverji vs Bai Sirinbai widow and others Jamsetji and B

1381—Wadia G and Co—Rowji Sakulchand and Co—vs Hassumbhoy Visram and another

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

305-04—Payne and Co—Dr Leo Game others vs The Acmee Gessels chaft fur Anstine Fabrikation—Smetham and B and N—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

750,01—Captain and V—Champsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji S K—Part heard

Long Causes.

279,01—Edgelow G and W—Dulhubdas Parbhundas vs Motiram Gowan and others—Arderir H D and Co and K D Shroff—For postponment

125,05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawondas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

165-02—In person a pauper Merwanji Edulji Bamboat vs Framji Edulji Bamboat In person

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Consent decree.

123-04—Ardeser H and D Co—Choonilal Nagindas and N G Macleod vs Gordhundas Radhakisson and others Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

240,04—Wadia G and Co—Jannoo Hoosein and others vs The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co Limited and others—Cragie D and O—Part heard

For trial of preliminary issues.

132-04—Maganlal J and G Bowdas Waljee and another vs Chagbai widow and another Ardeshir H D and Co

168-04—Kanga and P Mawjee Arjun and Co—and another vs Neemal widow and others Trabji D and Co—For further evidence

563-02—Bicknell M and R—Hanumanbu Foo lchand others—vs Kedarmal Govindram and another Kanga and P

112-01—M B—Chothia Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runcherdas Tribhowandas Mody Payne and Co

Long Causes.

294-04—Dikshit D and S—Pashakur Govind Vaidyr vs Pramchand Raychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

762-0 —Mulji and D Nanbai widows vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas Hasvi B and M

755,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Moorarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co

285-01—Wadia G and Co—Rawji Sakulchand and Co vs Runchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

430-1899-04—Mulla and M—Gordhundas Waghji vs Dosa Haji Ebrahim and others—Ardeser H D and Co

676-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed vs Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M

669'04—Bhabhinker K and G, Gordhan Manji vs Bai Ladoobai and another Hirai I B

1904—In Person Chaturbhuj Soonderjee vs Permanand Dasse Madhowji and K

723,04—Wadia G and Co, Abdulla Kalkibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman and other—Smetham and B and N, and Matubhoy J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

355—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhoy J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard

420-04—Hiralal D Babujli Sadashiv Sanjt and another—vs Jaikibai widow K G Hillimore Forbes and

42,05—Payne and Co Hirji Kiloo Manock and others—vs Haji Sultanali Shustri and others—Matubhoy J and M and Mirza and M

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Tuskurdas and Co

247-01—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanal Gordhundas Gungor—Payne and Co

735-01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hasenu vs The Perco Mahomed Manufacturing Co Limited

721-04—Mazanl I J and G Ganbhanal widow vs Shivji Lodha

658-04—Mulla and M Ahmed Ali Mahomed vs Tyab Hossein Ardeser H D and Co

205-01—Raghanaya and B Bhaskar Ganesh Shevdye vs Ranji Vinayakrao Jagannath Shankershet Crawford B and Co

145-04—Smetham B and N Govindjee Ramji and others—vs Framjewandas Kalidas and another—

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THERE have been several attempts to make the diamond, but they have only succeeded in producing tiny stones. M. Henri Moissan, the distinguished French chemist, formerly made some crystals, and his recent analyses of the Canon Diablo meteorite have led him to try again. Repeating his old experiments, he got similar results—namely, small transparent crystals of a drop and eight faced shape. Sir William Crookes has likewise obtained clear and black crystals by the Moissan process. Majorana, by means of pressure and heat combined has also made microscopic diamonds.

The Diablo meteorite contains small diamonds in fissures of the metal connected by cracks to the nucleus of sulphide of iron. It seemed likely, then that sulphur has displaced the carbon from carbide of iron. The meteorite also contains phosphorus and silicium, which might intervene in the separation of carbon. By melting Swedish iron in an electric crucible and adding sulphide of iron, then plunging the crucible into cold water, Moissan obtained little diamonds. The cold water penetrating the carbon crucible cooled the iron towards its heart, where the liquid carbon solidified in the form of diamonds. The diamonds thus obtained by adding sulphide of iron are like those made without it, but there are more of them. Diamonds made by addition of silicium are more irregular in form. The addition of phosphide of iron gave no diamonds. M. Moissan concludes that carbon, at ordinary pressure, submitted to a high temperature vaporises and yields graphite, whereas carbon liquified under a high pressure yields diamonds.

The "pagoscope" is a white frost alarm for horticulturists, made by Bernel Bourette 36, Rue de Poitou, Paris. It consists of a wet and a dry bulb thermometer on a frame, with a needle showing the reading of the wet bulb, and indicating by its attitude whether there will be frost or not.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Jardin described a rapid chemical process for bleaching linen. The cloth is submitted to the action of a weak alkaline lessive, then to the action of a weak solution of chlorhydric acid, then to a solution of nitric acid (5 per 1,000). This makes the linen very white.

M. Bertillon brought out a metrical system of photography by which without calculations, the dimensions and position of an object in the picture can be measured. It is fully described in the "Gazette Medicale de Paris."

Dr. Banks, Field Director of the University of Chicago Expedition to Babylonia, has discovered a statue of white marble, nearly entire which he regards as the oldest known. It was found eight feet underground on the site of the City of Udnum, and it is referred to the time of King Daudu of Udnum.

Sea water is not without its disadvantages as a means of watering streets. It is complained that salt water is bad for shrubs and plantations, that it rusts the water conduits, and spoils the paint or varnish of vehicles. Moreover, shopkeepers do not like the deliquescence it sheds around it.

A silent gearing chain for all kinds of mechanism has been invented by Mr. Carl G. A. Schmidt, Columbus, Ohio, United States.

In the evening of Sunday next (February 9,) the north polar area of the moon will be under eclipse for some hours.

A French scientific journal states that the telegraph lines in the Congo are run through the forest along a cleared track ten metres wide, but single trees are left, when they will serve as poles, the other poles being of iron. Wild elephants appears to take a wicked pleasure in throwing down the poles, lightning damages the wire, and the negroes steel it. The atmosphere seems unfavourable to wireless telegraphy. Signals have been sent 100 kilometres over the forest, but according to an engineer one had to despatch a negro to see whether they arrived at their destination. Clearly there is room for improvement. The influence of strong sunshine and atmospheric electricity on wireless telegraph waves might repay investigation.

At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, Professor Kemp cited as promising sources of iron ore those of Labrador discovered by Mr. Low, of the Canadian Geological Survey, and the Temagami and Michipicoten areas of Ontario. The United States, Norway and Sweden, Spain Algiers, Venezuela, India, Australasia and China also contain deposits of the ore.

The "Electrical Review" describes three projects for getting more power from Niagara Falls on the Canadian side, amounting in all to over 400,000 horse-power. Of this, the Ontario Power Company propose to develop 180,000 horse-power, which is not far from the combined output of the two power houses of the Niagara Falls Co. on the New York side of the cataract.

"Kramos" is an electro-ceramic substance material introduced by a Bath firm for electrical resistances. It fuses when the current exceeds a certain value.

It has been supposed that the newly discovered sixth satellite of Jupiter might be the little planet discovered by Wolff, but observations of it on January 17 disprove the supposition. The fifth and sixth satellites of Jupiter, being small and far from the planet, it has been suggested that they are not trueborn satellites or native to the system, but rather alien or parasitic moons caught in space. The Abbe Moureux, an astronomer of note, however, pronounces this an unlikely hypothesis. Despite the notoriety of the name of Sir Lodge he remarks, I do not think any astronomer initiated into the celestial mechanism can take it seriously. We do not lay any claim to omniscience, but we presume the Abbe by Sir Lodge means our Sir Oliver, and we are sorry he thinks his idea unscientific because it smacks pleasantly of Jules Verne.

Sir Oliver Lodge, to judge by his efforts or vagaries in other directions, appears to be most successful in physics, especially electricity, and we observe that he has brought out a new electric spark igniter for gas engines.

The Kaiser, according to "Science," has recently directed the German Ambassador to the United States to present officially to President Roosevelt his suggestion for an exchange of professors between American and German universities. The Ambassador only has an outline of the plan, for which the President's approval and co-operation in making a workable plan will be asked.

In Germany 80 per cent., and in Austria 60 per cent. of the alcohol made is from the potato. Russia makes 50 per cent. and France 20 per cent. from this root. Treacle and beet-root yield 75 per cent. of French alcohol, and the remaining 5 per cent. is from wines and fruits. In the United Kingdom, Spain and Italy, alcohol comes chiefly from grain.

The factory of Ramspacher, of St. Die, France, turns out yearly some 2,000 kilometres of gilt framing, made by machinery, for pictures.

A monument to Rudolf Virchow is to be erected at the crossing of Karl and Luisen streets, a square now to be known as Virchow Platz.

It is proposed to establish a biological station at Disko Island, N. Greenland, not far from the settlement of Godhavn.

But in this case it is possible confidently to set limits to the power of science. This we do, though not forgetful of the many occasions on which such predictions have been falsified; as when Comte, no mean thinker, declared that we should never be able to say whether gravitation acted amongst the stars, or to make any statements as to their chemical composition. In the case of the microscope, however, it has been irrefragably proved by Helmholtz, Lord Rayleigh, and others that the inner limit of vision is determined by the very nature of light itself. Light consists of waves of certain definite lengths, longer at the red end of the spectrum, shorter at the violet end. It is known that two points could be distinguished under the microscope, in the most favourable conditions, only when the distance between them was not less than half the length of the waves of light employed. I shall not be expected to indicate the proofs of this conclusion here. But the reader will at once remark that we are likely to see further into the mysteries of the "infinitely" small in proportion as we use a light of short wave-length. So when the microscopist desires to obtain the greatest possible magnification, he employs not red or yellow light, but the bluest light that will render the object visible. Now, if we remember that the visible light is only a slice—one short octave—cut out of the indefinitely wide gamut of ethereal vibrations, which includes infra-red and ultra-violet rays and a thousand more, we shall observe that it is really not so much the nature of light as the nature of our vision that limits the possibilities of the microscope. If the microscopist could see ultra-violet light, with its short wave-length, he would be able to peer further into the structure of protoplasm. If his eye had a still wider range, and he could see by that light of very short wave-length known as the Rontgen ray, then there would be no reason inherent in the nature of things why he should not actually see a molecule. As it is, he uses light of the very shortest wave-length he can see by; and his definition of a high-power is very represent from that of even twenty year ago.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hild, 715 tons, Captain G Salvisen sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 2598 tons, Captain W H Ridgway, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow 28th January with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1944 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein 2 st February with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3439 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 17th February with a cargo of coal and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Laipoora. 2131 tons, Captain A J Cole arrived in harbour ond Saturday from Calcutta 30th January via coast ports, with a general cargo 2 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Moravia, 2268 tons, Captain A Bolaffer, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste 4th February with a general cargo 4 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 241 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Buscrah 15th February with a general cargo, 8 cases opium and the following passengers—Lt-Col Gordon, and infant, Mr Ashburner Mr Foss, Dr L Scott, Mr Mackirdey, Mr Hamilton, Dr Fabre, Mr Miller, Lieut Allen, Lieut Kensington, Captain Johnson Mrs Crothwaite and child, Miss B Cross, Major Duff, Miss R Barton and 135 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

HMS Flagship Hyacinth.....Capt the Hon Hood.....R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R M S Proserpine .....Commander Hulbert ..R Navy
R I M S Dufferin .... Comdr.. A J G Piffard.....R I M
H M S Lapwing ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Comet .....Comdr .....Stocken .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutou			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackel			W & A Graham & Co
Onipeuta	3430		Hill		M M & Co
Carsandel	1763		Montford	China	P & O Co
Ariel	2208		Haag		K Nixon & Co
Arcadia	3611		Cuoitt		P & O Co
Umta	3402	Lee			M M & Co
Rauier		Reunion	1529	Carr	H G Rajam
Pleasley		Seymour	Spion	Transport	
Colasaria	3457		Walkeys		M M & Co
Riverdale	2752		Hay		Bowonjee & Co
Laipoora	2125	Cole			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

S Nuddea	1944	Scott	Stream	7-3	M M & Co
C&R Clan Macalister			2581 Sommerlett	25-3	F M & Co
D&a Dido		Pickering	K'chi	16-3	F Muir and Co
G Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	10-7	H S Sidick
K Clan Forbes	2609	Ridway	Not fixed		F Mint
M Sydney	207		clove Australia	4-3	M Maritimes & Co
T Ocuawenda	8152		Brown Philadelphia	1-3	H A Willis
P Clydesdale	2295	Lundberg	Antwerp	9-3	M M & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	2-3	Shepherd
Ponani	562	Mahomed	B'nagar	4-3	Sheph & Co
Indravati	513	Mahomed	M F		Shepd & Co
Kaueri	553	Fak. era	Bhavnagar	7-2	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
1	Simla	3824	Summers	China	7-3	P and O & Co
2	Arabia	2230	Read	L'pool	14-3	W & A G & Co
6	China	3855	Fananovich	Trieste	4-3	A L S & Co
7	Moravia	2268	Bolaffer	Rangoon	7-3	A L S N
8	Filippo Artelli	3782	Trma	Trieste	7-3	T M & Co
9	Arzenfels	2967	Wehlma nn	K'chi	15-3	Glades & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	15-3	P & O Co
15	Welsh Prince	3218	Eauil	Dunkerk	9-3	W & A Gr & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Lhasa	2171	Rothwell	Karachi	7-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta, Feb 27
4	Moravia s	Bolaffer	Trieste, Feb 4
	Nuddea s	Houstoun	Moulmein, Feb 21
	Clan Forbes s	Ridgway	Glasgow, Jan 28
	Laipoora s	Cole	Calcutta, Jan 30
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Buscrah, Feb 28
	Arabia s	Read	Liverpool, Feb 2
5	Nairung s	Sandelands	Calcutta, Feb 4
	Kt Bachelar s	Finnis	Calcutta, Feb 22
	Africa s	Evans	Colombo, Mar 1
	Loodiana	Sharp	Delagoa Bay, Feb 11
	Anchenorag s	Reid	Calcutta, Feb 28

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Sydney s	Combe	Noumea, &c
	China s	Tomanovech	Trieste via Karachi
	Grantley Hall s	Jenet	Calcutta
	Argyll s	Harrison	Calcutta
	Macedonia s	Bennett	London
	Hild s	Salvism	Bangkok

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Arabia, for Marseilles and Liverpool,
" Laipoora, for Calcutta, &c,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson arrived in London on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora left Port Said on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de La Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday 4th instant at 9 a m.

The Fierlo and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, from Bombay to Genoa, arrive1 at Naples on the 4th inst.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. COFFE
A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H,

Bombay, March 6, 1905.

1 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on the morning of Thursday the 9th March and will conclude with the annual inspection by the General Officer Commanding on the morning of Monday the 20th March.

2 Arrangements are being made to hold Point-to Point Races at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Tuesday the 21st March.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 6, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2. There will be communicating Drill for all N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters to day (Monday) the 6th instant at 6 p. m.

3. There will be Company drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Byculla at 8-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 7th instant.
Dress-Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

4 "A" and "C" Companies will parade on Wednesday the 8th instant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p.m.
Dress-Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.

5. There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p. m; on Wednesday the 8th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders,
Dress-Plain Clothes. Rifles and Side Arms

6 "E" Company (Cyclists) will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Wednesday the 8th instant, at 8 p.m, for Semaphore Signalling, Members of other companies are also invited to attend

7 There will be instruction Drill's for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m on Wednesday the 8th instant

8 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved for "F" Company on Sunday the 12th instant.

9 Photos of Officers and Sergeants having been received from Messrs Bourne Shepherd and can be seen at Head-Quarters

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant B. V.R.

ADVICES to hand from Labuan state that Rajah Brooke of Sarawak has formally taken over the territory of Lawas, and a steamer has already arrived there with the requisite officials and police. The news is received at Labuan with feelings of apprehension mingled with others of jealousy—the latter because of the good luck of Lawas. It seems to be a fact so far overlooked by the British North Borneo authorities, who now control the unhappy destinies of Labuan, that Lawas practically maintains two-thirds of the traders of the whilom Crown Colony. It is expected that the Rajah will now divert the trade of Lawas to Sarawak, via Brocketon, in which event the interested Labuanites will be ruined. Some of these latter seem to see a ray of hope in the possibility that Labuan also will be handed over to the Rajah, in which event it would not be his policy to ruin the place. Unfortunately for Labuan, however, we regard this hope as figmentary.

HAIR GROWTH

Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

And Dressings of Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Tumour."

MASTERS' WATCHES

And JEWELLERY are WORLD-FAMOUS.

Here is Convincing Proof.

Newchwang, China,
I have saved at least 20 per cent. by sending to you. The Diamond Ring is a Gem, and proves your assertion that you can and do give the highest value for money received."
HARRY Q. BURTON,
Inspector Mar-Customs

Silver 3/- Gold 8/6.

CHAIN PENDANT

GREAT BARGAIN BOOK FREE.

Hundreds of Pictures of English Watches, Rings, Jewellery, Plate, &c
This Book will Save you Pounds.
Write to-day to J. N. MASTERS, Ltd.,
34 [illegible] STREET RYE, ENGLAND.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who have them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS, ENGLAND.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

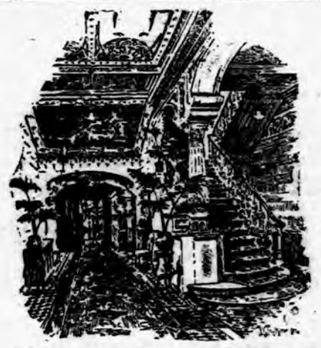
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d. Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.



LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams Suasively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

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HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
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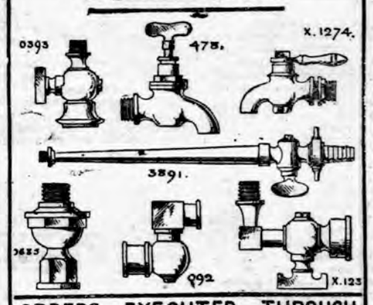

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Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters.

"ROB ROY" PENS.

HINKS, WELLS & CO. beg to draw attention to this new series of

TURNED-UP POINTED AND OTHER PENS,

made of the same materials, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works as the "WAVERLEY" Series of Pens, which HINKS, WELLS & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1902) manufactured for and supplied to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Limited.

6d., 1s. & Gross Boxes. Sold by all Stationers
COMPARE OUR PRICES.

HINKS, WELLS & Co.,
BIRMINGHAM

KEATING'S LOZENGES EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

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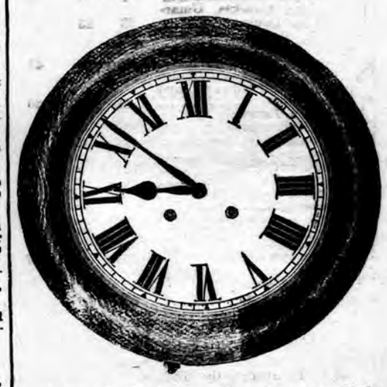
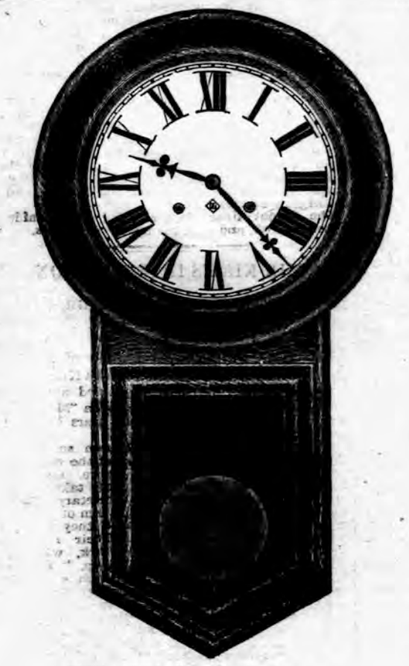
THE GRESHAM,



12 inch dial, round walnut polished case, 8 day movement, striking hours and half hours.

Rs. 18.

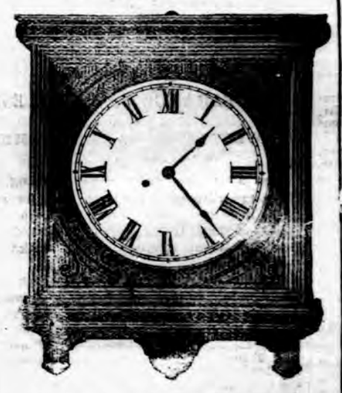
WEST END WATCH Co.



REGULATOR C.
12 inch dial, 8 day movement, striking hours and half hours.
Rs. 24,
Also with Calendar, Rs. 26.

CLOCKS.

THE STATION REGULATOR,



12 inch dial, oak case with lock and key, 8 day movement, striking hours and half hours.

Rs. 26.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

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CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net).....5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,332,130
Assets £6,686,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
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TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

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TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

NO FOOD for BABIES

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ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

With Milk, upon which it acts as a digestive.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.

Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London*

PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: ".....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctr and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.

AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,

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THE ORIGINAL — KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION — THE ORIGINAL

WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers.* Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists, 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

Perspiration and Dust,

so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

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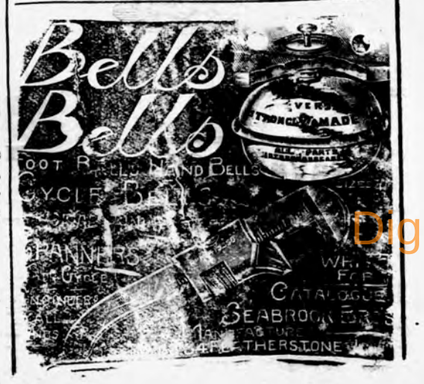

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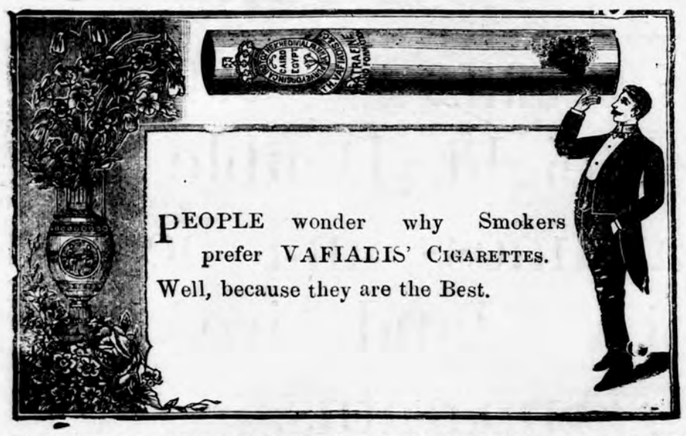

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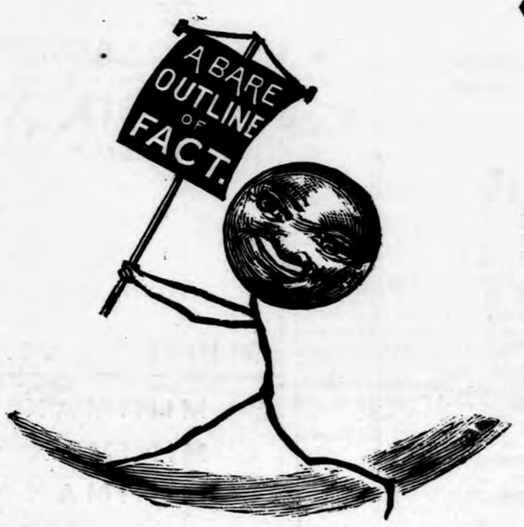

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